ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

ESTABLISHED IN SEPTEMBER 1914 AS "WEEKLY DRUG MARKETS"

D. O. HAYNES & Co. Publishers No. 3 PARK PLACE NEW YORK U.S.A.

SUBSCRIPTION:—U. S., CUBA AND MEXICO, $4.00; CANADA, $4.50; FOREIGN, $5.00 A YEAR IN ADVANCE

VOL. III NEW YORK, JULY 18, 1917 No. 3

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Entered as second-class matter Dec. 7, 1914 at the Post Office at New York, N. Y., under the Act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

United States, Cuba and Mexico	$4.00 a Year
To Canada	4.50 a Year
To Foreign Countries	5.00 a Year

ALL SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
Checks to order of D. O. Haynes & Co.

D. O. HAYNES & CO., Publishers, No. 3 Park Place, New York

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DRUG TRADE SHOULD TAKE WARNING!

If Sec. 304 of H. R. 4280 becomes a law many manufacturers, wholesalers and large retailers in the drug trade will have to pay an enormous tax which many of them could not survive.

This section provides for a tax of $1.10 on each *proof* gallon of distilled spirits on hand, *whether in its original condition or mixed or combined with any other article,* if it is intended for sale. The retailer is taxed on all quantities on hand in excess of 50 gallons and all other persons, corporations, co-partnerships, etc., on their entire stock. This means that every dealer and manufacturer must account for the alcohol in all pharmaceutical, chemical and toilet preparations which he has on hand and pay a tax of $1.10 on each *proof* gallon in addition to the tax which has already been paid on such proof spirits.

Any one who is familiar with the details of the drug trade can readily see that this means bankruptcy for some manufacturers and a most unjust tax on all makers and dealers in legitimate pharmaceutical proprietary and toilet preparations. It does not seem possible that such legislation can be enacted, but every effort should be taken at once to bring the facts to the attention of the Senate and House committees in charge of this revenue bill.

VALUE OF CHEMICAL RESEARCH

The work of the Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, in applying chemistry to industrial problems is constantly proving the value of research investigation on scientific lines. The chemists employed there recently solved a technical question for a manufacturer who said the result was worth a million dollars to him. The head of a Boston laboratory was approached by a manufacturer who said he was paying 85 cents a gallon for a leather stain and wanted to reduce the cost. It was analyzed and found to contain gum tragacanth and aniline coloring matter enough to give the shade desired if the water content was limited. The chemist showed the manufacturer a way to make the dye for ten cents a gallon.

If interests outside the dyestuffs industry are able to demonstrate to manufacturers that research pays, there can be no doubt that a laboratory devoted to dyestuffs problems solely would return big dividends in the shape of new processes, substitutes for costly raw materials, and saving in waste.

It is said of Pasteur that his demonstration of the serum and antitoxin treatments has saved more lives than the present war has cost, and that the financial value is greater than the war indemnity paid by France to Germany in 1870. This statement was made by Arthur D. Little in an address at Toronto before the Canadian Manufacturers Association. In a broad way he pointed out the need of greater research activity in the United States by analyzing the corporation income returns. There are more than 250,000 corporations in this country and over 100,000 reported no income. Ninety thousand reported incomes of

less than $5,000 and only 60,000 admitted they made $5,000 or more. There is opportunity for chemists to demonstrate to at least 100,000 companies how they can save in their methods of manufacture and possibly how more by-products can be made from the waste materials.

When the dyestuffs makers unite and establish a laboratory, which they will eventually do, even those who have chemists in their employ may be surprised at the results. The competition in the industry will be keener after the war. Several large companies have combined in order to control their products in the making from the raw material to the finished dye. The du Ponts have entered the field and it is well known that they employ several hundred chemists who are engaged largely on research work. Is it not worth while to have such powerful interests as your allies, represented in a national association and a laboratory, working for the advancement of the industry? Without cooperation American manufacturers will not be able to meet foreign competition. It is the story of the bundle of sticks which the father showed to his sons. They were able to break any stick by itself, but could not break the bundle.

KEEP SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE

The trade of the United States with South America last year was more than double that of any year previous to the War. The figures in round numbers are $800,000,000 against less than $400,000 in other years. Our imports also were heavier than in normal times. In ten months the United States imported nitrate of soda to the value of $34,000,000 compared with imports valued at $12,000,000 in the corresponding ten months two years ago.

Argentina took $42,000 worth of paraffin and Chili $129,000 worth. Of drugs and chemicals Venezuela, Brazil, Argentina and Chili bought supplies valued at $12,000 to $13,000. Chili bought copper sulphate to the extent of $15,000; Uruguay, $5,000; Argentina, $7,000. Calcium carbide valued at $15,000 went to Argentina. Dyestuffs went mainly to Argentina, Brazil and Chili, the amounts being $69,000, $105,000 and $10,000 respectively.

Nearly all the countries of South America bought medicines. The exports for ten months were: Argentina $41,000; Brazil $20,000; Chili, $30,000; Colombia $39,000; Venezuela $19,000; Peru and Uruguay $9,000 each. The imports of soda salts by these countries were also heavy, Argentina taking supplies from the United States valued at $138,000; Brazil $91,000; Chili $35,000; Uruguay $44,000 and Venezuela $17,000.

When the war is over the United States will have a good trade, but competition will put the manufacturers to the severest test they have yet experienced. Prices will be cut and the European manufacturers will make every endeavor to supply exactly what the South Americans want. We must do the same or lose a great part of what has been gained. It will be necessary to organize the dyestuffs and chemical industries and weed out the class who are bringing discredit upon American manufacturers by shipping goods to South America which are not up to standard. Organization will help manufacturers and exporters in developing new foreign business. The earlier the work is begun the better the results.

NEED OF TECHNICAL WORKERS

The British Dyes, Ltd., has invested $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 in land and buildings at Huddersfield, England, and the town will become the center for the manufacture of colors and dyestuffs. It is the location of the Huddersfield Technical College which offers courses in coal-tar chemistry, textile dyeing, and many other industrial and engineering lines. The college is establishing a new department for specialized study and research in all matters relating to coal-tar products. It is expected that British Dyes, Ltd., will build the largest plant in the world for the manufacture of colors and dyes.

The movement in England to establish the industry on a permanent basis and to resist German invasion after the war has a suggestion in it for consideration in this country. When the National Dyestuffs Association is formed, as we believe it will be in the near future, the question of supplying chemists and trained assistants in the American plants will be an important one for the members of the association to take up with a view to inducing some established technical school in the United States to devote special attention to instruction in the manufacture of colors and dyestuffs. The announcement that The du Pont Company has entered the field and the recent merger of companies in the National Aniline and Chemical Company give assurance that the industry in this country is building on substantial foundations and its future should be protected by providing the men to expand it as well as the capital to meet present needs.

WOULD IMPROVE CUSTOMS RULES

Senator Weeks will offer an amendment to the Revenue bill providing for the correction of clerical errors in invoices and in entering merchandise on the records at the Custom House. The power of the Customs Court and the Board of General Appraisers to review and correct such mistakes will be broadened. Importers of drugs and chemicals will indorse Senator Weeks' efforts to simplify the rules and regulations of the customs service. Large sums have been paid to the Government on the strict interpretation of the law and importers have not been able to recover.

Letters in which specific cases of loss are given have been received by Senator Weeks and he will base his argument in support of the amendment upon these facts. The amendment provides for a reliquidation of the entry by the collector of customs. It must be shown at the hearing before the Board of General Appraisers that the clerical error was the cause of the excessive assessment of duty.

TO FIGHT DOUBLE TAX ON ALCOHOL

All branches of the drug trade, with a total capitalization running into hundreds of millions, formally were committed to organized opposition to the double tax on alcohol wherever found, provided for in Section 304 of the war revenue bill as formulated by the Senate, at an executive conference of manufacturers, wholesalers, jobbers and dealers at the Marlborough-Blenheim, Atlantic City, on Tuesday.

The organizations represented in the meeting, which formulated a general line of defense intrusted to a committee which left for Washington at once included the American Drug Manufacturers' Association, the American Perfumery Manufacturers' Association, the American Pharmaceutical Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the Flavoring Extract Manufacturers' Association and the American Association of Pharmaceutical Chemists. The committee sent to Washington is to speak for all of these bodies in a plea for the striking out of that part of the bill which would impose the double alcohol tax on all goods in stock containing alcohol.

E. FOUGERA & COMPANY WIN SUIT TO ANNUL GOLDWATER ORDINANCE

Attempt to Require Publication of Patent Medicine Formulas on Labels Is Defeated—Judges of the Appellate Division Give a Sweeping Decision.

E. Fougera & Company, Inc., won their suit against the city and the Department of Health to prevent the enforcement of the Goldwater ordinance which required the manufacturer of a patent medicine to print the formula on the label. Charles M. Russell, 50 Church street, who conducted the case with the co-operation of Montaigu M. Sterling, manager of E. Fougera & Company, took the brunt of the fight, being confident from the start that he would win. Other complainants were the Charles N. Crittenton Company and H. Planten & Son, who were represented by Cadwalader, Wickersham & Taft. Lamar Hardy and later Terence Farley represented the city and the Health Department.

Suit was filed on January 7, 1916, and was argued in briefs and orally by all the lawyers connected with the case and was finally submitted to the judges of the Appellate Division in June. John F. O'Brien of the Corporation Counsel's office also took part at that time. The decision asked by the attorney for the plaintiff was granted in full. As stated in the plaintiff's brief it was to this effect:

"If the Court shall be of the opinion that the plaintiff's contentions are well founded, judgments shall be entered permanently enjoining the defendants from enforcing or taking steps to enforce the said provisions of the Sanitary Code and the Regulations adopted thereunder, to the extent to which the Court shall adjudge them to be unreasonable, illegal or unconstitutional; and, if the Court shall agree to the defendants' contentions, judgments shall be entered dismissing the complaint of the plaintiff on the merits; in either event without costs."

The principal points in the decision which was rendered on Friday, July 13, follow:

The judgment which each of these plaintiffs seeks is to restrain the defendants from taking steps to enforce Sections 116 and 117 of the Sanitary Code and the regulations adopted by the Board of Health to carry said Sections into effect. It is conceded that the Board of Health has power to enact a Sanitary Code and that the Sections above referred to, if valid, have all the force and effect of law. But while the Board of Health has authority to adopt sanitary ordinances, these particular Sections of the Code have not been specifically ratified by the Legislature. They are therefore open to attack on the ground of unreasonableness, as they would not be if enacted by the Legislature, or specifically ratified by the Legislature.

The plaintiffs insist that the proviso in the Ordinance that "the names of the ingredients of proprietary and patent medicines, registered in accordance with the terms of this Section, and all information relating thereto or connected therewith shall be regarded as confidential and shall not be open to inspection by the public or any person other than the official custodian of such records in the Department of Health." and certain other persons in the public service, does not afford certain or adequate protection to their trade secrets, and it is admitted, by the clause quoted above from the agreed case that complete protection cannot be assured if the Ordinance is carried out. *We may assume therefore that the enforcement of the Ordinance will endanger and perhaps destroy the plaintiff's trade secrets.*

That such trade secrets are property, and are often very valuable property, and will in a proper case be protected by the Courts against unauthorized disclosure, cannot be and is not denied (Harvey vs. National Drug Co., 75 App. Div. 103; Tabor vs Hoffman, 118 N. Y. 30), and, under the concession contained in the agreed case, it is apparent that the enforcement of the Ordinance may result in depriving the plaintiffs of their property by destroying the secrecy which alone gives value to their formulae. This is claimed to be forbidden by both the Federal and State Constitutions.

Finally the plaintiffs insist that the Ordinance and the regulations adopted by the Board of Health conflict with Articles IV and X of the Public Health Law of the State, which deal rather broadly with the same subject dealt with by the Ordinance in question here.

Other objections are urged to the validity of the Ordinance which it is unnecessary to discuss. For the reasons already stated we are of the opinion that the Ordinance in its present form is legally objectionable and is invalid.

Judgment will therefore be entered in each case in favor of the plaintiffs therein as prayed for in the submissions, without costs.

The Department of Health will appeal the case.

MAY MAKE GLYCERIN FROM SUGAR

Chemists in the laboratory of the Department of Internal Revenue, Washington, have discovered a process for making glycerin from sugar. The Treasury Department announces that under the secret process evolved the price of this substance, a heavy factor in the manufacture of explosives, will be reduced to slightly more than one-fourth of its present cost.

Glycerin is at present manufactured almost entirely from fats at six times its cost of production before the war. Extraction of the product from sugar will insure production, officials estimate, at 25 cents a pound less.

The immense importance of the discovery in conserving the fat supply of the nation is pointed out by officials, who declare that Germany's fat shortage is largely due to the production of explosives. Germany has long since been forced to discontinue the manufacture of soap in order to conserve tthe fats for munitions making.

INCREASING SULPHURIC ACID OUTPUT

Horace Bowker, president of the National Fertilizer Association, issued a statement at the close of the annual convention at White Sulphur Springs, in which he said:

"In the manufacture of sulphuric acid, formerly made from Spanish pyrites, manufacturers are being called upon to change their plants to allow the burning of domestic brimstone. New sources of sulphur are being investigated and developed, in co-operation with the Bureau of Mines, and at considerable expense. These efforts have already met with a certain degree of success and must be pushed with all possible speed to increase sulphuric acid production and insure against such a shortage as will react against our national welfare; to meet the acute crisis caused by the shortage of freight cars, the industry is having its products moved in cars loaded to marked capacity."

I. FRANK STONE'S ADDRESSES

The addresses of I. Frank Stone, delivered before the American Chemical Society and other national bodies, have been published in book form under the title "Aniline Color, Dyestuff and Chemical Conditions from August 1, 1914, to April 1, 1917.'" Included in the volume are articles by Dr. D. W. Jayne, Dr. Bernhard C. Hesse, J. F. Schoellkopf, Dr. W. Beckers and Dr. Thomas H. Norton.

GLYCERIN CONTRACT AWARDED

The Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, of the Navy Department, has awarded a contract to the Procter-Gamble Distributing Company, of Cincinnati, Ohio, for the supply of 4,000 gallons of chemically pure glycerin, Grade 1, in 5-gallon cans and cased 2 cans to a case, to be delivered at the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, Pa., within thirty days after date of contract, at $6.10 per gallon, or a total of $24,400.

GOVERNMENT TO BUILD NITRATE PLANTS

Secretary of the Navy Daniels announces that the Government will proceed immediately to build a number of nitrate plants, to cost in all about $4,000,000. These plants will be built under authority of the Naval Appropriation act, but will not make use of the water power project which was contemplated in that act. A newer process will be utilized for taking nitrate from the air.

JOSEPH R. WAINWRIGHT DEAD

Joseph R. Wainwright, founder of the Penn Chemical Works, Philadelphia, died at the age of 75, at Ardmore, Pa. Mr. Wainwright retired about seven years ago. His two sons will continue the business.

MANUFACTURE OF GUN COTTON

Explosive too Powerful for Guns but Well Suited for Mines and Torpedoes—Part Played by Sulphuric acid.

W. E. Smith delivered an address before the Providence Section of the American Chemical Society on explosives with special reference to gun cotton. He said in part:

Cotton is nearly pure cellulose and that is what we start with. Wood is principally cellulose and will do to make paper, but it contains too many other things for explosives, although the Germans are said to be making explosives from that source now. They would much prefer cotton, without doubt. Cellulose we know will burn, but it requires the presence of air to support the combustion. But if we induce nitric acid to unite with it, that will bring enough oxygen into the combination to make it burn completely, wherever it is, without the need of any air coming to it, as soon as the fire is started. That is the first reason why it explodes; all the needed materials for a fire are there including the oxygen, usually supplied by the air, present in the material itself. It will even burn in a vacuum. Another reason why it smashes things up is because the gases liberated by the fire which takes place in almost no time at all, take up several thousand times the volume of the original substance.

The crude cotton called linters, which is cut from the seed and is of very short staple, is used. It is first boiled with a milk alkali to remove oily and resinous matter, for if it is to become an explosive we do not want anything foreign in it. Then it is dried and treated with a mixture of strong nitric and sulphuric acids. Here the chemist must know to what use it is to be put because if it is to be made into celluloid, moving picture or photographic films, imitation leather, lacquers, etc., the process does not need to be carried so far. Two or three units of nitric acid to one of cotton will do, where, as if it is to be used for military gunpowder five or six units are required. As the nitric acid goes into combination with the cotton it throws off water and the sulphuric acid is put there to absorb the water as it is formed, otherwise this would make the nitric acid too dilute to do its work. Strong sulphuric acid has a thirst for water which reminds me of the story of the old lady who said she knew that her sons never drank because they were always so thirsty in the morning.

The nitrated cotton, which looks just as it did before, is now washed and boiled, sometimes cut into shorter lengths, washed again and all but about 30% of the water removed by centrifugal machines. In this moist condition it is usually stored as it neither burns nor explodes, when wet. If it is to be used in submarine mines or torpedoes it is suspended in water again, poured into molds, the excess water drained off and then hydraulically pressed under 12,000 to 15,000 lbs. per square inch into slabs for mines and special shapes for the war-heads of torpedoes. In this compressed form it explodes with great violence from a detonation or shock, such as is produced by fulminate of mercury. Nitrated cotton will not do for guns because it blows up the gun before the charge gets out; then it is all over too soon, it is too much of a good thing, and even an explosive can be too impatient inside a gun.

BEESWAX OF BRITISH EAST AFRICA

The gathering of beeswax in British East Africa is almost entirely in the hands of the natives, who obtain the product from wild hives in the country. Very little scientific apiculture is practiced, and that only by the European settlers in the highlands of the protectorate. Notwithstanding the present small production of honey and beeswax, the higher altitudes of this colony are peculiarly well adapted to apiculture. American beekeeping materials and supplies have been introduced and are in favor with those who have used them. Further importation would probably be well received.

During the fiscal year ended March 31, 1915, (the last available detailed statistics), the total exportation of beeswax amounted to 1,563 hundredweight of 112 pounds, valued at $48,665, of which Germany took 50 per cent; France, 15 per cent; United Kingdom, 14 per cent; Belgium, 11 per cent; the remainder going to Italy and Holland.

The present price in the Mombasa market for beeswax from native sources is 26 rupees ($8.43) per "frasila" (36 pounds). For export this product is packed in bags containing 5 frasilas (180 pounds). There is no export duty on beeswax, but its export is prohibited at present to countries other than British. The present freight rate on this product from Mombasa to New York (with transshipment at Aden, Durban, or Liverpool) is approximately $57 per ton of 2,240 pounds.

The import duty on beekeeping supplies is 10 per cent ad valorem, the value for customs purposes being based on the c. i. f. Mombasa cost, (amount of invoice plus freight and shipping charges).

ARGENTINA'S QUEBRACHO EXPORTS

Industry Reported in Better Condition Than Before the War by Consul Dawson

The quebracho exports from the Rosario district of Argentina are given in a report to the Department of Commerce by Consul William Dawson, Jr., who says:

Contrary to expectations, the exports of quebracho extract in 1916 showed a slight decrease from 1915. The amount for 1916 is, according to La Nacion of March 19, 1917, 97,574 metric tons, as compared with 80,153 and 100,213 tons, respectively, in 1914 and 1915. Nevertheless the industry is still in a far better condition than before the war. The price of extract, which was then $77.20 per ton, rose steadily to $222 early in 1916, dropping later to $96.50. The fall in price was attributed to increased capacity and production of factories, growing use of substitutes in consuming countries, and blockade restrictions. It was soon checked by an agreement of Argentine and Paraguayan factories to reduce their output and form a selling combine. The immediate effect of this agreement was to force the price up to $145 per ton. [See report on Agreement to Limit Output of Quebracho Extract in Commerce Reports for Jan. 2, 1917.]

Exports of quebracho logs amounted to only 161,734 metric tons in 1916, according to La Nacion of March 19, 1917, less than half the prewar figures. Germany was the principal market for logs previous to the war, and Argentina exported a total of 383,964 tons in 1913, 291,942 tons in 1914 and 209,679 tons in 1915.

Shipments from Rosario have decreased because of the practice of sending merchandise from this district by rail or lighter to Buenos Aires, where it is assembled for shipment.

The foregoing statement applies particularly to quebracho extract, of which the declared exports at Rosario fell from $1,960,557 in 1915 to $20,864 in 1916. This latter figure covers but an insignificant portion of the quebracho extract shipped from Argentina to the United States in 1916, in spite of the fact that the Argentine extract is almost entirely if not exclusively a product of this district. The average invoice value of quebracho extract at Rosario was 2.93 cents per pound in 1914, 4 cents in 1915, and 4.97 cents in 1916, or more exactly, during the December quarter of 1916, no extract having been declared for export at Rosario during the first three quarters of the year.

Exports of quebracho wood declined steadily throughout the year and over half of the total of $301,155 was declared during the first quarter. The average invoice value of wood, which dropped from $14.86 per ton in 1914 to $14.77 in 1915, continued downward to $14.46 in 1916. High freight rates naturally affect adversely the price of bulky commodities such as wood. Quebracho wood and extract invoiced at Rosario are in most instances shipped from Santa Fé. Occasionally, when the river is low, vessels complete their cargoes at Puerto Borghi, just above Rosario.

BRITAIN HAS A DYE COMMISSIONER

In order to promote the further development of the dye-making industry in the United Kingdom, the president of the board of trade has decided to establish a temporary department of the board of trade to deal with matters relating to the encouragement, organization, and, so far as necessary, the regulation of that industry. The department will be under the direction of Sir Evan Jones, who has placed his services at the disposal of the president and will have the official title of Commissioner for Dyes. The commissioner will act in close consultation with the various dye-making and dye-using interests concerned.

PERCENTAGE BASIS FOR DYESTUFFS RECOMMENDED BY MANUFACTURERS

Test Tube Method for Deciding Strength of Dyes—Suggestion that the Schultz and Julius Number Should be Attached to Identify Color.

N. E. Monroe, vice president of the Monroe Color and Chemical Company, of Quincy, Ill., manufacturers of direct union colors, H acid, benzidine base, dinitrobenzol, metaphenylenediamine and other intermediates, favors the percentage basis as a standard for dyestuffs and colors. He writes as follows:

Quincy, Illinois, July 9, 1917.

Editor, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS,

Sir: In reply to your letter of July 7th, in regard to dyestuff. We had been in the dyestuff business for thirty years before we took up the manufacture of dyestuff and we had always bought our colors on a percentage basis. For instance, if we were buying "black", our usual standard would be to buy the five per cent black. On buying "blue" we would buy a two, three of four per cent blue. Of course, the stronger blue we bought the more we would pay for it.

It seems to us that the best way to handle this matter would be on a percentage basis, as this has always worked out satisfactorily for us, as buyers of dyestuff.

MONROE COLOR & CHEMICAL CO.
Per N. E. M.

The Hellenic Chemical and Color Company, Inc., 427-429 West 13th street, New York, offers a simple test which consumers can make use of to determine the value of dyes. The Hellenic Company makes a specialty of fine lakes. R. M. Williams, general manager, writes:

New York, July 6, 1917.

Editor, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS

Sir: Responsive to your favor of the 3rd, there is a great deal of difference in the standards of type dye, especially those of domestic manufacture. Although the products of practically all dye manufacturers are unadulterated, the goods are not all of the same concentration.

The general and best plan for the consumer, is to secure a sample of the old imported goods from one of the European manufacturers, and base his prices on a percentage basis. This system has been adopted by most of the largest users of dyes, with good results.

For the small man, especially one who has not a laboratory, a fair experiment as regards the percentage values of the various dyes submitted him, can be made in an ordinary test tube, by carefully weighing off a few grams of color of the original imported goods and a similar amount of dye submitted him and after putting both in an equal amount of hot water in test tube gradually add enough water to the type strength dye to bring it down to the strength of the sample submitted.

This test will give a fair idea as regards how much stronger the type is than the goods submitted and he may base his values accordingly.

Of course, the better plan is to make a dyeing on the same basis, but just the judging of the two shades made on the same strength bath is often misleading, and it is always best to determine the strength by the addition or subtraction to bring both dyes to an equal basis.

The same standard should be applied to vegetable as to artificial dyes, a certain price being set for the standard strength article, and price to be paid for adulterated goods or goods of equal concentration being proportioned to the percentage of color shown by the latter compared with the type goods.

We believe it is comparatively easy matter to secure samples of original type strength goods, and most users of colors have certain standard samples from goods they used prior to the war, which are generally of a full type strength and worthy of use for comparisons.

HELLENIC CHEMICAL & COLOR CO.
R. M. Williams

The Mackey-Wood Aniline Color Company, Inc., of Haledon, N. J., manufacturers of aniline colors and intermediate products, recommends the percentage basis in the following letter in which appears a new suggestion, viz., that the Schultz and Julius number be attached to the sample to identify the color:

Haledon, N. J., July 9, 1917.

Editor, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS

Sir: Replying to your inquiry of July 6, as to the best method of standardizing aniline colors. We would recommend the percentage basis. It would also be advisable to attach the Schultz and Julius number in order to identify the color. It would be pretty hard to standardize the colors according to their fastness to the various agencies.

MACKEY-WOOD ANILINE COLOR COMPANY, INC.
P. J. Wood

The Heller and Merz Co., Newark, N. J., manufacturers of aniline colors, ultramarine, lithopone and ball blue, believes the final decision in regard to colors must rest on the reputation of the manufacturer. The suggestion is made to purchase on sample and have it examined by experts. The letter follows:

Newark, N. J., July 11,1917.

Editor, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS

Sir: In reply to your letter of July 5th: We certainly appreciate the desirability of standardization of colors. We do not see how it will be possible to arrive at a fixed standard for any one color unless the dealers could be persuaded to state the percentage of reduction which the color carried, and give the character of the pure type either by its scientific name or by reference to the Schultz and Julius tables. This in itself would be a complication, and would probably serve to confuse the consumer, particularly small consumers who would probably not be familiar with the scientific names or with the Schultz and Julius tables.

For example: Direct Red conveys no meaning even to the color manufacturer unless a specific Direct Red were made known. There is undoubtedly much imposition of a fraudulent character, leaving out of consideration all accidental misunderstandings.

The only remedy we see at hand is the reputability of the dealer; or to purchase on sample, which of course must be examined by competent experts.

THE HELLER & MERZ CO.

READY TO FORM NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

Manufacturers and Dealers Ready to Support Movement if Someone Takes the Lead

The formation of a National Dyestuffs Association, as suggested by H. Gardner McKerrow, continues to interest manufacturers and dealers in New York, and with further reference to the idea Mr. McKerrow offered the following suggestions in an interview with a representative of DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS:

"Somebody must now take the initiative to get things going. It means a lot of work on the part of the organizer, but I believe there are a number of men in the business who would be willing to give their time and energies to a national association such as you outlined in your issue of July 4th.

"The thing now to be done is to prepare a strong letter giving fully and frankly the purposes of the association, and pointing out the vast amount of good that a Bureau of Standards will do for the industry. This letter could be sent out to the manufacturers and dealers throughout the country, and there would be a specific list of questions, and the request would be made that the opinion be expressed freely. In this way we could get on a working basis and learn how to establish a permanent organization.

In this way we would learn the logical place for holding the first meeting, and we would have some idea as to how many we could expect at the first meeting. The cost of getting up and mailing the letter would not be great and I believe there are plenty of dealers right here in New York who would chip in and defray this cost willingly. But somebody must now start the ball rolling, and I believe just as soon as the first step is taken and it is seen that we mean business, dealers, manufacturers, brokers and everybody interested in the legitimate conduct of the American dyestuffs industry will fall in line and support the association."

When asked if he was willing to prepare the letter suggested, Mr. McKerrow said he was willing to do this, but that he would prefer the idea should be submitted to several representative firms in the city, and this will be done.

Brokers in colors and dyestuffs are keenly interested in the proposed national association. Harry P. Meeker, of the Edward P. Meeker Company, 68 Maiden Lane, New York,

said. "We brokers who handle most everything in general industry want to see the business closely bound together by some kind of an association. I believe that the plan as outlined in your publication could be worked out and we would be glad and willing to co-operate in any way we could toward bringing about a national organization.

"I have felt the need of some kind of a Bureau of Standards for dyestuffs for a long time. As business is conducted at the present time disputes are constantly arising and it takes a lot of time to get these matters straightened out. I can see much good from such an association all along the line, and I hope we can get together now while the industry is young and before foreign competition comes. When the manufacturers and dealers realize that there is a possibility of getting together by means of a strong national association, I believe they will all be anxious to join. There is nothing like meeting occasionally and having a heart-to-heart talk with the fellow one is doing business with.

"For years we have carried on business with individuals we have never seen. We would like to meet them and see what they look like, and with an annual meeting there would be a chance for a hand shake and a more thorough understanding."

Manuel Alvarez of the Campania Comercial Mexicana, Inc., 71 Wall street, New York, said: 'A national association, with a Bureau of Standards and Board of Arbitration would certainly be a good thing for all engaged in the business. The market is often flooded with inferior stocks and the prices on good materials are unjustly pulled down.

"It would not take long to force the dishonest fellow out of business if we had some kind of a standard for dyes backed and maintained by a strong national association. He would soon be brought to realize that it would be necessary for him to live up to the standards set by the association. Disputes about quality of stocks take up a lot of a busy man's time and if these matters could be adjusted by a board of Arbitration it would certainly be a blessing to all engaged in the business.

"It would then be an easy matter to find out the seller of the inferior material and if he was a member of the association and willfully made a dishonest sale, he could be expelled and blacklisted among consumers throughout the country. That would be the best way, in my judgment, of bringing those fellows to time. If the guilty party was not a member of the association he could be shown up just the same. The fertilizer people are bound together by a strong national association, and so are the fruit people in the West. The dyestuffs industry represents a vast amount of wealth, and they should get together now. I would be glad to cooperate in any way I could in the matter."

NEW FACTORIES FOR SUGAR OF MILK

California Company Enlarges Plant to Fill Order of Philadelphia Firm

The curtailment in sugar of milk supplies from France and Switzerland has given an impetus to the manufacture of the product in this country. The Milk Products Corporation of Modesto, California, is building two factories at a cost of $20,000 each to fill the order of a Philadelphia firm who need sugar of milk for a baby food which they make.

The factories will be at Crow's Landing and Gustine, California. The Milk Products Corporation had its beginning at Modesto, last October, when the company built a plant to manufacture casein. Since that time they have built substations at Los Banos, Crow's Landing and Gustine. The factory uses 160,000 pounds of skim-milk daily for casein. The company has seventeen tank trucks which gather the milk at the ranches and deliver it at the factory, making the round daily.

The sugar of milk will be made from skim-milk, being obtained from the by-product after the elimination of the curd or casein. When the new plants are in operation the company will require 250,000 pounds of milk every day.

Smith, Kline & French Co., was reported to be the Philadelphia firm placing the order for sugar of milk. In reply to a request for details of the transaction, C. Mahlon Kline, vice president of the company writes to DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS:

Editor, DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKETS

Sir: We beg to acknowledge recipt of your letter of July 11th. The facts in this matter are that we are erecting a small plant at Gustine, California, in connection with the Milk Products Corporation to take care of our requirements of milk sugar for Eskay's Food.

SMITH, KLINE & FRENCH CO.
Mahlon Kline, vice president.

The letter indicates a more substantial interest in the plant than as purchasers of the output. The report from Modesto did not state that the Smith, Kline & French Co. was financially interested.

HOW SMOKELESS POWDER IS MADE

Less Dangerous to Manufacture Than Black Powder and Much More Powerful

F. H. Franklin, member of the American Chemical Society describes the manufacture of smokeless powder in a recent issue of *Financial America*. He says:

Cellulose is a remarkable body, produced in enormous quantities in nature's laboratory, but no man has ever yet been able to make it from the elements that compose it. The leaves of trees and plants contain a body known as chlorophyll, and with the help of this, as a kind of a marrying parson, the leaves take up water and carbonic acid gas from the air and combine them to produce sugars. We cannot do it, but leaves can, with the help of chlorophyll and of pressure within and heat from the sun. More heat and pressure bunch these sugars together until they become starch and still more treatment within the plant produces gums and still more of it results in cellulose, which is the stuff of which the walls of its cells are composed. So we have these bodies, sugars, starch, gums and cellulose, all made in the plant and composed of the constituent elements of carbonic acid gas and water.

Cellulose is insoluble but nitro-cellulose dissolves readily in certain liquids such as acetone, amyl acetate, ether with alcohol and a number of others. This fact is made use of in producing smokeless powder. The water is removed from the highly nitrated cotton pulp by compressing it under an hydraulic press and forcing alcohol through it. These pressed blocks are broken up and placed in a kneading machine with enough ether to produce a solvent with the alcohol left with the mass. This is stirred into a paste and squirted under hydraulic pressure as through a colander, into cords which are again pressed from another cylinder into molds that form perforated rods. The rods are cut into short, regular lengths and these little cylinders are its final form. By further drying most of the ether remaining is removed.

The finished powder is a transparent, amber-colored or brown solid, cylindrical in shape and having holes running lengthwise through them, in number according to the size of the grains, as the separate pieces are called. These holes are adjusted in number and size to fix the speed of the explosion which proceeds according to the area of the surface presented.

The advantages of smokeless powder over black powder (made of charcoal, sulphur and saltpeter, in which the saltpeter carries the oxygen), are that it is less dangerous to make, it is more powerful,—requiring smaller powder chambers in the guns,—it exerts the pressure desired to force out the projectile with the greatest energy without destroying the ordnance and it is free from smoke.

CALIFORNIA QUICKSILVER OUTPUT

California produces about 80 per cent of the quicksilver of the United States. The returns show a considerable increase in quantity and value over the previous year. About 21,400 flasks were sold for a total of $2,000,900 by the mine operators. The quotations varied from the high level of $300 per flask in February to an average around $75 for the last six months of the year. Because of the rapid fluctuations in prices during the first six months quotations did not always mean sales. Though the average of quotations for the year was $125, the actual sales by the producers averaged $93.50.

HONDURAS PUTS DRUGS ON FREE LIST

The American consul at Belize, Honduras, reports that drugs and medicines other than patent medicines are on the free list. Drugs were formerly assessed 15 per cent ad valorem.

DRUG AND CHEMICAL NOTES

Importers say that the ocean freight situation is going from bad to worse, especially as regard the Far Eastern trade.

Cartagena ipecac root has been advanced further by some importers to $2.50 per pound, the rise being due to scarcity.

The directors of Brunner, Mond & Co., announce a dividend at the rate of 30 per cent per annum.

A $100,000 creosoting plant will be built at De Ridder, La., by the American Creosoting Company of New York.

The plant of the Pittsburgh Coal Products Company, at Monaca, Pa., which was recently destroyed by fire, has not been rebuilt.

The General Bauxite Company, bauxite, clay, potash, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of Delaware with a capital stock of $100,000.

Fifteen thousand tons annually will be the capacity of a plant which the National Carbide Corporation, Bramwell, W. Va., organized with $350,000 capital, will build at Ivanhoe, Va.

The greatest cargo of wood oil ever brought into Tacoma is reported to have arrived there recently on the tank steamer Maricopa from Shanghai. The cargo amounts to 400,000 gallons.

A sale of 20 pounds of saccharine is reported at $40 per pound. Just prior to the outbreak of the war the market was $1.20 a pound. Some predict a $50 basis before the advance culminates.

Bromide and calcium chloride will be manufactured by the Mason Coal and Chemical Company, of Hartford, W. Va., the incorporation of which, with a capital stock of $5,000,000 was recently noted.

Exports of acetate of lime for the ten months ended with April were 10,944,952 pounds, valued at $522,512, compared with 14,5507,147 pounds, valued at $686,697, and 20,141,596 pounds, valued at $366,384, for corresponding periods in 1916 and 1915 respectively.

Dealers reduced the price of caffeine, last week, presumably to unload stocks purchased some time ago, and held in the expectation of higher prices. The market was demoralized but prices will probably react when the quantity offered is absorbed. Manufacturers made no announcements.

Commercial Attache William C. Downs reports from Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, that the American Chemical Works (Inc.), with headquarters in Wilmington, Del., has been authorized by the President of Brazil to operate in the Republic. The capital of the company is said to be $50,000, and the amount set aside for operations in Brazil $10,000.

The June price list of W. Martindale, 19 New Cavendish street, London, W. 1. which deals with general chemicals and galenicals, contains about 5,00 items. These include a large number of fine chemicals formerly only made in enemy countries, but the manufacture of which has been taken up by the Martindale house.

A large export and import warehouse belonging to Leon Henry, at 812 to 820 Jefferson Street, Hoboken, was almost destroyed last week by a fire which burned two hours and was only prevented fro mspreading to adjoining buildings by the work of the entire Hoboken Fire Department. It wac five stories high and contained a large quantity of cocoanut shells and oil, which burned fiercely and proved hard to extinguish. Members of the firm estimate the damage at about $200,000.

The Consul General at London has transmitted by cable the terms of a proclamation of July 2 amending, adding to, and consolidating all previous lists of contraband. The number of additions is comparatively small and the list is of value chiefly as a consolidation of all earlier proclamations. Those who wish to obtain information regarding particular articles should make inquiry of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

The official Indian Trade Journal of May 4 publishes a supplementary memorandum on the sesame crop of British India in 1916-17. This memorandum deals with the final estimates for the crop received from Madras and Hyderabad and supplements the final memorandum issued on January 17. The modified estimate of the area under sesame in British India and the crop yield in 1916-17 is 5,015,000 acres and 493,000 tons, as compared with the definitive totals of 5,108-000 acres and 482,000 tons in 1915-16

The limit of value upon which is based the Canadian tariff distinction between common or laundry soap and soap not otherwise specified has been modified by an Appraisers' Bulletin of July 3, 1917, providing that hard soap, other than whale oil or castile soap, having a value of over 9 cents per pound wholesale at the place of manufacture abroad should be classified as soap not otherwise specified under tariff No. 228. The duty applicable to this class of soap upon importation from the United States is 40 per cent ad valorem, inclusive of the special war surtax, whereas common or laundry soap of a value not exceeding 9 cents per pound wholesale is dutiable at $1 per 100 pounds plus 7½ per cent ad valorem. The limit of value for common or laundry soap was fixed at 6 cents per pound by a ruling of January 21, 1913, which was increased to 7 cents per pound by a decision of June 12, 1917, and this limit has now been further increased to 9 cents per pound.

POTASH SUPPLY GETTING LOW

A writer says in the *Wall Street Journal* that the supply of potash held by American importers since the beginning of the war, is practically exhausted. From France comes information that in Alsace there is a large deposit of potash, not yet developed, but equal in quality and probably amount to the deposit from which Germany for fifty years drew her own and the world's supply. If France recovers Alsace it is said she will at once undertake the development of these fields and make the world independent of Germany for supplies of potash.

Germany has long known of these deposits of potash in Alsace, but her own potash resources have been ample, and the cost of development for commercial use so slight, that the German government has never attempted any exploitive of the deposits in Alsace.

To many of the growers of garden truck, the announcement that the stock of potash which was on hand when the war with Germany began, is now practically exhausted, will cause not a little anxiety. Cotton planters and tobacco growers, and those who cultivate potatoes, need fertilizers which will make good the exhaustion of potash.

The American manufacturers of fertilizers, two or three years ago, were accustomed to use from 10 to 15% of potash in association with phosphates, but as the price of potash rose to phenomenal figures, these manufacturers found it necessary to reduce the amount, until now they have been using only about 1% with other ingredients. Now that the German supply is exhausted, they must rely either upon the comparatively small amount of potash secured by American manufacturers from by-products, or else abandon the use of it entirely.

The manufacturers of chemicals are also concerned over the exhaustion of the supply. In the past these manufacturers used potash in large quantities for industrial purposes, especially in the textile industry.

C. A. LORING ON VACATION

C. A. Loring, manager of the New York office of Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten, Philadelphia, started on Saturday for a vacation in Maine. Mr. Loring will tour by automobile with his family through the Berkshire Hills to Poland Springs, Maine, and thence to the Rangeley Lakes. Once a year Mr. Loring goes to Maine for fishing and hunting. He knows the favorite resorts of trout, pickerel and deer and sometimes the den of a bear. Mr. Loring hails from the state of Maine.

TRAINING DYESTUFFS WORKERS

Technical College at Huddersfield, England, Opens New Courses—Town Becoming the Center of the British Color Industry.

The principal of the Huddersfield Technical College, England, recently issued a report on the work of the institution. Although many of the students have been called into the Government service, the attendance has been encouraging, and the income has not fallen off as much as was feared. In order to increase the efficiency and scope of the work of the college, the governors have obtained land for extensions, and new buildings will be constructed soon after the war.

It is planned to provide adequate accommodations and suitable up-to-date equipment for the department of coal-tar chemistry, textile industries, and engineering especially, and also add to other departments. New classes have been organized in lead burning for plumbers, inspection of food products, tailoring, etc. Classes in mining and electrical engineering, with newly equipped dynamo machinery, are accomplishing the results that are desired. Electrical engineering has been developing rapidly here to meet the growing demands of industrial activity. Munition workers are also being trained in the college, and within a few months, in response to an urgent appeal from the War Office, a fulltime workshop course was arranged for, with the object of training mechanics for service in the Royal Flying Corps.

The textile department has been most successful in training young men and women in this important local industry. To meet its growing needs a new building has been constructed, and a complete modern plant for carding and spinning, weaving (both hand and power), dyeing, and finishing has been installed. Special attention is to be given to research work in chemistry.

Since the location at Huddersfield of British Dyes (Ltd.), this city has become the most important center in the country for color chemistry and the manufacture of dyestuffs, and the technical college here must be in close touch with every possible demand for trained young men and women. From $15,000,000 to $20,000,000 already has been invested in the city and vicinity, and plans are underway for one of the largest plants in the world manufacturing colors and dyes. For that reason the college is establishing a new department for specialized study and research in all matters relating to coal-tar products. Knowledge of the special work along these scientific lines is attracting students from outside.

Much attention is being given to the study of foreign languages, especially Russian, while there has been a corresponding neglect of German. This is with a look into the commercial future. Many young women and girls are training for commercial work, and a new impetus is being given to the study of methods of business organization and efficiency both at home and in other countries, while in the future it is proposed to devote more attention to general economics, commerce, finance, banking, transportation, insurance, and tariffs.

PROVIDES FOR CUSTOMS ERRORS

When the war revenue bill comes up for consideration Senator John W. Weeks, of Massachusetts, will urge the adoption of his proposed amendment providing for the correction of clerical errors in invoices and entry of merchandise, and to define the scope of judicial review in customs litigation. Many importers of drugs and chemicals have complained to Senator Weeks that the Court of Customs Appeals has held that no redress can be had for clerical errors unless they are detected at the time of entry. The Weeks amendment will greatly broaden this provision so that proper adjustments between importers and the Government may be made whenever an error is found. The text of the Weeks amendment is as follows:

"That whenever, upon protest and appeal from the decision of the collector of customs as to the rate or amount of duties as now provided by law, it shall appear that a clerical error was made in invoicing or entering merchandise, resulting in the assessment of more duties than would have been otherwise payable had such error not been committed, relief may be granted and a reliquidation of the entry by the collector of customs ordered, if necessary upon a value below the entered value of such merchandise, according to the equity and justice of the case, whenever it shall plainly and distinctly appear from the evidence taken at the trial of such case before the Board of United States General Appraisers that such clerical error causing such excessive assessment was in fact made.

"That the Board of United States General Appraisers in determining the correct rate or amount of duty upon protest and appeal from the decision of the collector of customs shall review all questions of law and fact involved in the action or nonaction of all executive and administrative officers upon which said decision of the collector may depend or be in any way predicated."

Senator Weeks is in receipt of letters detailing cases incident to the importation of merchandise into the United States. It is upon these letters from the importers that the Senator is going to urge the adoption of his amendment.

FIGHTING PATENT MEDICINE FRAUDS

The Advertising Vigilance Committee of the Retail Merchants' Association of Washington, D. C., has started a campaign against patent medicines falsely advertised. Druggists throughout the city are to be invited to co-operate with the committee. It is proposed to draw up a list of patent medicines which, it is claimed, are advertised falsely and to carry on a campaign for their elimination from publications and stores in the District of Columbia.

There are two cases pending in the local courts under the fraudulent advertising law. The informations based upon these have not yet been filed, but they promise to be the most important that have come to the attention of the authorities.

PARCEL POST RULING BY ITALY

A cablegram from the American Consul General at Genca, Italy, has been received by the Department of Commerce saying that the Italian Director of Customs confirms latest ruling of Italian Minister permitting parcel-post importation on all articles save those of prohibited consumption into Italy from England, Spain, Portugal, United States, Switzerland, Tunis, Algeria, without license provided posted before July 20 from European and Mediterranean countries and before August 15 from United States.

Articles of prohibited consumption include food and drug products containing harmful substances or falling below the requirements as to quality.

JAPAN'S MENTHOL EXPORTS

The exports of menthol from Japan during the first three months of 1917 amounted to 70,956 kin, distributed as follows, the figures being in kin:

	1917.	1916	1915.
British India	2,928	4,576	8.921
Great Britain	15,115	70,195	24,284
France	1,361	28,738	27,329
United States	47,068	42,446	36,840
Other countries	4,484	4.550	14,181
Total kin	70,956	150,505	111,555

BRISTOL-MYERS COMPANY EXPANDING

The Bristol-Myers Company has begun the construction of a three-story building, 80x100 feet, at Hillside, N. J., between Elizabeth and Newark. The building will be used for research work and light manufacturing in connection with the plant now in operation at Hillside, which includes a warehouse. The new building will be ready about Oct. 1. Among the features for the comfort of employees will be a dining room and shower baths,

NEW $5,000,000 CHEMICAL COMPANY

A large chemical manufacturing enterprise is planned at Hartford, W. Va., by the Mason Coal & Chemical Company. This is a new corporation which has been chartered with $5,000,000 capital by A. D. Williams of Morgantown, W. Va., J. E. Pulliam of Elkins, W. Va., O. D. Knox of Manchester, N. H., Charles H. Hersey of Boston and Charles E. Shober of Rockville Center, N. Y.

CURRANT CROP OF GREECE

A cablegram received from the American Consul at Patras, Greece, dated July 9, gives the currant crop forecast as 160,000 tons and the old stock available for export at about 20,000 tons. Market high.

Drug & Chemical Markets

LONDON'S DRUG SUPPLIES SHORT

Increasing Difficulty Experienced in Obtaining Products of France, Spain and Italy—Little Demand at the Spice Sale—Business in Quinine.

[*Special Cable to* DRUG AND CHEMICAL MARKET]

London, July 17—Business is again very much hampered by the restrictions on imports and exports, and the continued difficulties as to freights and war risk insurances. Many articles are in short supply, more especially products from France, Spain and Italy, so that prices are for the most part on the rising side. English camphor refiners have advanced their prices 2d per lb. Bells are now quoted at 3s 6d, flowers 3s 5d and tablets 3s 5d to 3s 7d per lb.

Aloes, Cape, are again dearer, good hard bright fetching 55s per cwt.

Aspirin is firmer at 14s 6d per lb. for B. P. quality, and will probably advance, as the scarcity of Salicylates would suggest.

Bleaching Powder is reported scarcer at the source, and although the demand is small at present, it is likely to revive again shortly.

Capsicums—There was little demand at the Spice Sale and only damaged sold at from 22s 6d to 30s per cwt.

Chillies—All that were offered in auction were bought in at 75s per cwt.

Citric Acid is almost unchanged, at about 3s 4½d per lb. net on spot.

Gentian is firmer, 75s to 80s being asked.

Glucose—The Food Controller is asking for particulars of stocks held by dealers.

Gum Arabic is still moving upwards.

Milk Sugar—The scarcity still continues, and Dutch is being sold on spot at 210s per cwt.

Phenacetin—Very little available, at about 90s per lb.

Phenazone—Supplies come in very slowly, and from 56s to 60s per lb. is now quoted.

Quinine—Some business is reported at from 2s 8d to 2s 9d per ounce for sulphate, continental make.

Shellac is easier, T. N. orange being quoted at 205s to 210s per cwt. on spot.

There were advances this week on oil of cloves, coumarin, thymol and vanillin. There is a firmer tone in cream tartar, ergot and lycopodium.

Citric and tartaric acids and hexamine are easier.

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK

(Original Packages)

Advanced

Alcohol, Grain, 20c.
Antipyrine, 50c.
Arabic Gum, Select, Sorts, 1c.
Ipecac Root, Cartagena, 10c.
Cardamom Seed, Ceylon Green, 2c.
Chamomile Flowers, Roman, 5c.
Cloves, Zanzibar, Amboyna, 4c@5c.
Cuttlefish Bone, French, 3c.
Galangal Root, 2c.
Gelatin, Silver Label, 5c.
Glycerin, C. P., Dynamite, 1c@2½c.
Jaborandi Leaves, 3c.
Laurel Leaves, ¼c.
Lycopodium, 5c.
Marjoram Leaves, German, 5c.
Mercury, Flasks, $5.
Myrrh Gum, 1c.
Oil of Cloves, 5c.
Oil of Peppermint, 10c.
Oil of Wormseed, 10c.
Potassium Bromide, 35c.
Quinine, Second Hands, 1c.
Saccharin, Soluble, Insoluble, $1.
Silver Nitrate, ¼c.

Declined

Ammonium, Bromide, 15c.
Caffeine, Alkaloid, 50c.
Caffeine, Citrated, 50c.
Celery Seed, ½c.
Coriander Seed, Natural, Domestic, Bleached, 1c.
Coumarin, $1.
Formaldehyde, ½c.
Foenugreek Seed, ½c.
Guarana, 5c.
Menthol, 5c.
Strontium Bromide, 5c.

The demand for some commodities has been active, particularly for glycerin and grain alcohol, and inquiries in some instances have broadened. Business was moderate, however, because of the meager stocks and the uncertainty of future supplies. Many difficulties have arisen in connection with export licenses. Advices from Holland are to the effect that the shipping outlook is more serious than at any time since the war. Importers here say the ocean freight situation is much worse owing to embargoes on exports to neutral countries.

Numerous advances are recorded, owing to a more active demand, particularly on grain alcohol, antipyrine and mercury. Declines occurred in ammonium bromide, caffeine (alkaloid and citrated) and coumarin.

Alcohol—Prices of grain spot lots closed firmer on the basis of $4.00 @ $4.02 a gallon for 188 proof and at $4.02 @ $4.04 a gallon for 190 proof U. S. P. supplies. Sales for account of domestic and export interests, are responsiblt for the strong trend of values. Spot quotations on all grades of grain alcohol scored a net gain of 20c a pound.

Ammonium Bromide—Makers lowered spot values 15c a pound, owing to an accumulation of supplies and lack of demand. For spot supplies in bulk, makers are now quoting 65c a pound.

Antipyrine—The spot market closed firmer but prices were entirely nominal owing to the extreme light supply. Sellers in most quarters offer scattered small lots from $21.50 @ $22.25 a pound. Sales at $22 a pound were reported, showing a further net gain of 50c a pound for supplies in bulk.

Arabic Gum—The spot market for select and sorts closed a shade stronger under smaller stocks for which sellers are asking 1c a pound advance. Parcels of select gum are held at 34c @ 35c and sorts at 31c @ 32c a pound for immediate delivery. Inquiries were stimulated by a report that two steamers from abroad which had large supplies of gum aboard had been sunk by submarines.

Caffeine, Alkaloid—Prices suffered a loss of 50c a pound, which was attributed to keener competition among first and second hands. In some quarters the reduction stimulated a better inquiry. Offerings were liberal and ranged from $11.50 @ $11.75 a pound.

Caffeine, Citrated—A weaker market followed aggressive selling among first and second hands, which resulted in a decline in spot quotations of 50c a pound. Spot parcels were offered more freely at $7.50 @ $8.00 a pound.

Cartagena Root—Prices of ipecac on the spot have been advanced 10c a pound, based on a scarcity of supplies. Sellers are offering spot lots at $2.40 @ $2.50 for whole and at $2.50 @ $2.55 a pound for powdered parcels.

Chamomile Flowers—Roman spot supplies are 5c a pound higher, on account of limited stocks. Sellers are quoting from $1.50 @ $1.65 a pound, but owing to limited offerings sales were small.

Chloral Hydrate—The market is unchanged with the trend upward. First hands are quoting from $1.40 @ $1.50, while second hands are demanding premiums for spot lots for immediate delivery.

Cloves—Large transactions in both Zanzibars and Amboynas practically cleaned up the available supply on the spot and in nearby positions. Prices closed very firm at 4c @ 5c a pound higher. Importers are offering small lines of Zanzibars at 35c on the spot and 34½c @ 35c a pound for lots due here in July and August. For spot Amboynas holders are quoting 35c a pound.

Codeine—The market remains quiet and prices closed firm but nominal. Domestic manufacturers are offering limited supplies to regular customers on the basis of previous quotations, namely, $14 an ounce for alkaloid supplies in ½-ounce vials.

Coumarin—An easier tone dominated the spot market for refined supplies owing to a falling off in demand. Holders, however, were not urging sales below $19, while some sellers demanded $19.50 @ $19.75 a pound, showing a net loss of $1.00 a pound.

Cuttlefish Bone—The market for spot French bone has strengthened, under smaller arrivals and a more active demand, which led to a rise in prices of 3c a pound. Offerings of spot parcels ranged from 34c @ 35c a pound at which figures fair sales were effected.

Formaldehyde—A quiet and lower market resulted from a slow demand and freer offerings by second hands at price concessions. Makers lowered spot quotations 17c @ 18c, while second hands offered supplies at 16c @ 16½c a pound.

Galangal Root—Smaller spot stocks led to an advance of 2c a pound. Holders offered spot parcels at 14c @ 16c a pound, but only small sales resulted.

Gelatin—Owing to the depleted market of supplies of silver label, values scored a further gain of 5c a pound. Offerings are scarce and for scattered lots holders are naming from $1.50 @ $1.60 a pound. Spot lots of gold are practically unobtainable at $1.70 a pound.

Glycerin—Increased buying interest by explosives makers, who are reported short of supplies resulted in a further advance in spot prices of 2½c a pound on dynamite supplies. Makers are quoting 62½c @ 63c a pound, at which figures over twenty carloads were booked. Refined C. P. glycerin was in active demand, prices closing 1c a pound higher for supplies in bulk and in cans. Leading refiners are quoting 63c @ 63½c for supplies in bulk and 64½c @ 65c a pound for supplies in cans.

Guarana—Prices weakened and were lowered 5c a pound. Holders are offering spot supplies more freely at 95c @ $1.00 a pound but the lower range of values failed to attract buyers and sales were light.

Haarlem Oil—A quiet tone pervades the spot market owing to limited supplies and prices are nominal at $6.10 @ $6.80 per gross, as to brand. Some shipments of oil are due here shortly from Holland, which have been offered at $6 per gross.

Jaborandi Leaves—Firmer primary markets and meager spot supplies here caused a rise of 3c a pound. In some quarters spot lots were offered at 24c @ 25c while some holders are quoting up to 27c a pound.

Lycopodium—A shrinkage of supplies and increased difficulty in securing goods from abroad caused a rise in spot quotations of 5c a pound. Importers are naming from $1.55 @ $1.65 a pound and offerings at the quoted range of prices were limited to small lines.

Menthol—Prices eased off in sympathy with cables from abroad noting unsettled markets. In the absence of buyers here and larger offerings, spot quotations were lowered 5c a pound. Small sales at $2.95 @ $3.00 a pound for spot lots have been booked. Parcels for shipment from abroad were offered at $2.30 a pound in bond, c. i. f. New York.

Mercury—The market is decidedly stronger owing to a reported short supply due to smaller arrivals from producing centers. Leading selling agents advanced spot quotations $5.00 to $110 @ $115 a flask of 75 pounds, but stray lots could have been purchased at $105 a flask. For parcels to arrive $105 was quoted. Fair sales at $110 for spot supplies were reported.

Morphine—The strong position of the market for opium continues to sustain morphine prices, but the demand remains dormant. Domestic makers are repeating former spot quotations on the basis of $9.80 an ounce for sulphate supplies in 5-ounce cans. Outside interests are holding supplies at a premium over manufacturers prices.

Myrrh Gum—The stronger statistical position of the spot market led to an advance of 1c a pound. Offerings embraced moderate quantities at 34c @ 35c a pound.

Oil of Cloves—A further rise in prices of cloves led to a gain of 5c a pound. Handlers are quoting $2.05 @ $2.10 for supplies in cans and $2.15 @ $2.25 for supplies in bottles, as to brand.

Oil of Peppermint—A further rise in prices for oil in bulk, based on confirmed unfavorable crop reports, led to an advance of 10c a pound for spot supplies in tins. Handlers are offering various brands in tins at prices ranging from $2.50 @ $2.90 a pound. For certain brands of supplies in bottles offerings ranged from $3.20 @ $3.30 a pound.

Oil of Wormseed—The high cost of seed and meager stocks on the spot resulted in an advance in spot values of 10c a pound. Dealers are naming from $5 @ $5.10 a pound as to brand for immediate delivery.

Opium—The market is firm but spot quotations closed more or less nominal, due in part to an increased scarcity of supplies both here and in markets abroad. Importers are repeating former quotations at $27 a pound for supplies in cases and $31 for granular. Powdered U. S. P. is held at $29 a pound.

Potassium Bromide—Manufacturers raised prices 35c a pound for granulated supplies in bulk. The higher range is due to increased cost of production and curtailment of spot stocks. Makers are quoting revised quotations at $1.35 @ $1.38 a pound.

Quinine—An easier sentiment in trade circles was apparent , based on shipments of sulphate of quinine from Java due here shortly. Outside interests are offering spot lots at 73c @ 74c an ounce. The demand continues slow. Domestic makers are offering limited quantities to their regular customers on the basis of 75c an ounce, in lots of 100-ounce tins.

Saccharin—The acute scarcity of spot stocks has forced up prices on both soluble and insoluble supplies. There has been a good inquiry from domestic and export buyers, ing U. S. P. soluble supplies at $38 @ $39 and insoluble at $40 @ $41 a pound. Some holders are asking $42 a pound for insoluble.

Silver Nitrate—A further advance in silver brought quotations to the highest point in twenty-five years, and caused a rise in nitrate of silver of ¼c an ounce. Manufacturers are quoting spot lots of 500 ounces at 50½c an ounce.

Strontium Bromide—Slow demand has had a weakening influence on spot prices. Leading manufacturers lowered quotations 5c to 65c a pound on spot lots of crystals.

DRUG TRADE NOTES

In their weekly review of the market for seeds and herbs, John Clarke & Co., say: "There has been a considerable shifting of values in the department, generally downward where any change has taken place. These conditions are due largely to the closing out of odd parcels which appeared in the June 30 inventories. All signs point toward the greatest consumption this country has ever seen of articles required to preserve the enormous fruit and vegetable crops, coriander, laurel and mustards especially."

H. P. Herrfeldt & Co., say of seeds and herbs: "Prices throughout the list remain about unchanged with the possible exception of coriander seed which is slightly lower on the spot, but higher for new crop positions. Yellow mustard is unchanged on the spot. There is a fair demand for both the Brown and the Chinese varieties. All grades of herbs are firm with stocks here very small."

Frank J. McDonough has been elected a director of McKesson & Robbins, Inc. Mr. McDonough entered the employ of the firm in 1901. He now has charge of drug and chemical purchases and of the insurance business. He is considered an authority on opium and supervises all purchases for the company.

An amendment to the state excise law will be introduced at the special session of the Legislature by Senator E. R. Brown, providing for the shipment of alcohol into dry towns in New York State for medicinal use. The Excise Department interpreted the law so strictly that pharmacists have not been able to obtain supplies.

The Columbia Chemical Company, of Minneapolis, has begun the erection of a plant. The company is capitalized at $150,000. E. H. Smith is president and George Walker treasurer. The company will manufacture tri-sodium phosphate.

The Winchester Production Co., Belleville, N. J., has been organized to operate a plant at Mill and Maine Streets for the manufacture of chemicals, Warner James, 32 Halsey Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., heads the company.

Jacques Wolf & Co., Lexington Avenue, Clifton, N. J., manufacturers of chemicals, will build a three-story addition to their plant, about 60 x 75 feet.

Warrior River, Ala., is the first choice of the Army Board for site of the Government's nitrogen fixation plant. In all, eleven sites are suggested.

Heavy Chemical Markets

HEAVY CHEMICALS REMAIN FIRM

Inquiries in Larger Volume and Prices Likely to Advance If Business Developes—Acetic, Muriatic, Nitric and Sulphuric Acids In Demand.

In contrast to coal tar products, heavy chemicals are holding firm, and should a good demand set in, there is every probability that prices will advance. There has not been any evidence of weakness and producers and dealers have the situation well in hand.

The tone of the market has been reasonably steady, but quiet. It would appear that some holders of spot goods are unwilling to dispose of stocks in spite of the lull that has now lasted for a week or more. There is every reason to believe that there will be an immediate improvement in trading as inquiries are in heavier volume.

The undertone on all acids, seems to be firmer, but price changes have not been important.

Acetic, Muriatic, Nitric and Sulphuric acids are all held tightly by the majority of manufacturers, and since consumer interest is keener, there is every reason to believe there will be an advance in prices. It was stated that the orders, which had been expected from Washington for a long time, are now about to be placed, and this has caused a bullish feeling among holders of spot stocks. As previously stated in these columns, there has been much speculation on all acids in view of the fact that it was realized that the Government would become a large buyer, but because business did not mature supplies were placed more freely on the open market and the easier tone was the consequence. Now, however, a number of acids are gradually being withdrawn, and the market begins to tighten. The present condition of acids is a clear example of the economic law of supply and demand, and hence a firmer tone. At the same time, however, manufacturers are taking care of old customers, and prices quoted in to-day's issue could possibly be shaded.

Alums are in steady and fair demand from consumers in America and from abroad and the market holds firm, with no important price changes recorded. There continues a call from consumers throughout the country for aluminum sulphate, and while supplies held are sufficient to meet a larger volume of business, the general range of prices has not changed materially within the week. Bleaching powder continues on the downward trend, and sales are passing at almost unheard of prices in the New York market. Day by day holders seem more anxious to dispose of stocks rather than carry supplies over. There is no consumer interest in America on bleaching powder, and export business is out of the question. For these reasons, everything points to a further decline in the market on this chemical, and it may be that sales will pass in domestic drums as low as 1¼c a pound within the next week.

Calcium acetate, magnesite and potash show no important changes.There is a reasonably steady demand for these products and the tone of the market is firm with indications of additional trading. At this season of the year, annual repairs are being made to plants, and not a great deal of business is expected, but the unusual conditions now prevailing have caused the keenest interest on the part of buyers and sellers and any emergency will be met promptly.

Caustic potash, caustic soda and soda ash show a material improvement and prices are quoted at higher levels than have been heard for several weeks. It is difficult to ascertain just the quantity of spot available here, but it is safe to predict that old customers will be amply supplied with sufficient stocks for immediate requirements, regardless of the bullish market.

Acid, Acetic—August delivery is quoted around 24c a pound for the commercial, and 26c @ 27c a pound for the redistilled. The pure has been offered lightly by producers, at 25c @ 26c a pound, although it is understood that business has passed to consumers at a cent below these prices. The 28 per cent test is quoted at 5½c @ 6c a pound, and the 56 per cent test 10½c @ 11¾c a pound. The glacial holds steady and unchanged at around 34c a pound. Manufacturers say that the high test is scarce, especially for immediate delivery. The report is still current that spot supplies are light, bu there appear to be sufficient quantities at the disposal of consumers.

Acid, Muriatic—Producers are offering spot goods at 1¾c @ 2c a pound for the 20 degree, and as low as 2c @ 2¼c a pound for the 22 degree. The market is quiet but firm. A good number of inquiries are being received from consumers, but because many manufacturers have not been quoting recently on spot goods, the opinion seems to prevail that no spot goods are available. There is little question that stocks could be found in this market in reasonably good quantity if a firm bid was placed.

Acid, Nitric—The 42 degree is quoted at 7½c @ 8½c a pound, which price shows no material change over quotations of last week. Between 7⅞c @ 7½c a pound is the prevailing price on the 40 degree goods. The continued rising cost of materials, keeps the price comparatively high on this acid.

Acid, Sulphuric—Holders quote the prices as follows: The 66 degree brimstone $29 @ $31 a ton; pyrite acid, 66 degree, $28 @ $35 a ton; and the 60 degree pyrite $19 @ $20 a ton. The tone of the New York market continues fairly firm on sulphuric acid, and since future deliveries are still uncertain, makers are not inclined to enter into long time contracts.

Alums—Quotations are: Potassium 8c @ 8½c a pound, in the lump, in fairly large quantities, and the ground at 5c @ 5½c a pound. Ammonium holds steady and in good demand at 4¾c @ 5¼c a pound. Nothing new is reported this week on the chrome, and prices continue to hold at 18c @ 18½c a pound. While the undertone of the New York market is firm, it would appear that supplies held by large producers are sufficient to take care of a much better demand, but there are no signs of a weakening regardless of the quantity of stock available on the spot.

Aluminum Sulphate—Sales continue to be made at 2c @ 2½c a pound for spot aluminum sulphate. The iron is finding ready buyers at 3½c @ 3¾c a pound.

Bleaching Powder—The market continues to weaken on bleaching powder, There is no movement of stocks at all in export containers, and the 27-pound tare is quoted as low as 3¾c, an dfew sellers are now holding above that price. There is absolutely no call for the 100-pound drums and prices range from 4¼c to 5c a pound for spot goods, according to seller and quantity. Dealer speculation continues high, and there is every reason to believe that there will be further declines. Stocks in domestic drums are quoted freely in this market at 1¼c @ 1½c a pound. The prediction is made by many large dealers that the market will drop to 1c within a week.

Calcium Acetate—The market is steady and prices are holding firm. Large factors advise that they do not expect any material change in the price of acetate of lime in the near future, and spot quotations are now ranging from $5.25 to $5.30. No shortage of supplies is reported and the demand continues strong.

Copper Sulphate—A moderate volume of business is reported, but large sales are exceptional, and it is possible that a firm offer may secure a resale lot at a slight price concession. There is a fair demand and a good inquiry, and quotations are: 9½c @ 10c a pound for the 98-99 per cent blue vitriol (large) spot goods. Small crystals seem to be in slightly better demand, and the price ranges from 9c to 9¼c a pound.

Lead Acetate—This product holds in good demand in the New York market and the general condition is quite satisfactory to holders. There is additional activity but no material price changes noted. The white crystals are finding ready buyers at 16c a pound in casks or barrels, while the granulated continues to move in good volume at 14c @ 15c a pound.

Magnesite—The strong demand that has been noted for this product for some time continues, and large factors here are quoting with much firmness at $40 @ $45 a ton, f. o. b. mines, California, and $50 @ $52 a ton, f. o. b. New York.

Potash, Caustic—The market holds steady and firm on caustic potash. The scarcity that has been reported in this market for some time continues, and the general tone remains firm with no change in prices. From 85c to 90c a pound is the range for immediate delivery for the 88-92 degree, and makers are not booking contracts far ahead. The 70-75 per cent, f. o. b. works, is to be had in this market at 64c @ 66c a pound.

Potassium Bichromate—The prevailing quotation is around 37c a pound. Some dealers are offering spot stocks as low as 36c @ 36½c a pound. While the general tone of the market continues strong, no material price changes have occurred within the week. There has been a steady and constant demand for his product.

Potassium Chlorate—Irrespective of the fact that spot is being offered in the New York market at around 70c a pound, consumers are not buying. Between 50c and 55c a pound are the figures named for futures, and interest continues to center on forward positions for this product.

Potassium Prussiate—There has been a strong and steady demand for foreign stocks and nothing seems to disturb the tightness of the local market. Stocks are arriving from time to time from Japan, but arrivals are having little or no effect on the general condition. There is nothing to indicate any downward trend in prices. The quotation for the yellow holds steady and unchanged at $1.00 @ $1.05 a pound, while the red ranges from $2.60 to $2.80 a pound.

Saltpeter—There is a good volume of business between American producers and South American consumers on saltpeter. Prices are unchanged and spot continues to be offered in good quantity at 31c a pound for the granulated, and 37c @ 38c a pound for the crystals.

Soda Ash—The market shows a slight improvement as inquiries are more numerous, there has been no business of consequence, however, within the week. Some spot quotations are heard at 2⅞c a pound, for stocks in bags, and 3⅛c @ 3¼c a pound for stocks in barrels. The general condition of the market is firm and some manufacturers are not quoting at all on spot goods.

Soda, Caustic—The New York market is firm but quiet on caustic soda. Little business is passing, since producers are not quoting freely on the spot. As high as 7⅛c a pound was heard from one direction for a limited quantity of spot. A number of the largest manufacturers state that they are sold up for over the balance of the year.

HOW TO OBTAIN EXPORT LICENSES

The Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has issued the following statement for the guidance of exporters who desire to obtain licenses:

First, applications for licenses may be made to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses, 1435 K Street, Washington, D. C., or to any of the branches of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, San Francisco, and Seattle.

Second, in applying for a license to export any of the commodities covered by the President's proclamation, applicants should give the following information in triplicate form:

(a) Quantity.
(b) Description of goods.
(c) Name and address of consignee.
(d) Name and address of consignor.

Third, the license will be good for only 60 days and at the expiration of that time must be renewed, and if the goods are not shipped within that time a new application must be made.

Fourth, the various branch offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce have been given full instructions as to the disposition of all applications for licenses.

It is the desire of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce to minimize the exporter's difficulties as much as possible, and therefore, wherever practicable, the district offices will be authorized to issue the licenses. It is thought, however, that many of the applications may have to be forwarded to Washington for decision.

In case exporters desire they may telegraph their applications direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Export Licenses, 1435 K Street, Washington, D. C.

CHEMICAL TRADE NOTES

The Aniline Dye Bases Co., 1 Newark street, Hoboken, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture dyes and chemicals. The capital is $120,000. The incorporators are: Frederick Lange, Jr., Joseph H. Schmidt, 5 Duer Place, Weehawken; and Stephen Kooser, 86 Glenwood avenue, Port Richmond, S. I.

The Orr Chemical Co., of Belleville, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture, buy, sell, and deal in chemicals, dyestuffs, oils, colors, etc. The capital is $4,500. Incorporators: William J. Ryan, Clifford C. Rose, of Kingston, N. Y., and R. Stuart Owens, of Brooklyn.

Amn Color & Chemical Co., Inc., Bayonne, N. J., has been incorporated to manufacture, buy, sell and deal in chemicals and dyestuffs. Capital $2,000. Incorporators: Edward Cahn, S. T. Dykter and Philip Levine.

The Simultaneous Dyeing & Drying Co. has been incorporated at Brooklyn, N. Y., to manufacture chemicals and engage in dyeing business. The capital is $1,000, and the incorporators are Joseph J. Baker, E. C. Foster and Herbert Cohen.

P. O. Hagen, Inc., dyes and dyestuffs, has been incorporated at New York, N. Y., with a capital of $1,000. Incorporators: Paul O. Hagen, Edson K. Rice, Charles S. M. First.

NEED FATS AND OILS IN FRANCE

Peanut oil and cocoanut grease are consumed in France in considerable quantities, but these products still meet with pronounced opposition on the part of many people, who have little confidence in the nourishing properties of these products.

E. Maurel recently urged the Academy of Medicine to make known that peanut oil and cocoanut grease are not injurious to the health; that the caloric value of peanut oil in the same quantity is really the same as that of olive oils and nut oils; and that cocoanut grease (cocose and vebetanline), in equal quantities have also really the same caloric value as the greases of animal origin, such as pork grease and butter.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN JOBBERS' PRICES

Advanced

Acacia, 5c.
Acid, Acetylsalicylic, 20c.
Albumen, From Eggs, 10c.
Balsam, Tolu, 5c.
Bromoform, 50c.
Cantharides, Russian, 5c.
Cinchona Bark, Red, 5c.
Codein, $2.80.
Cloves, Zanzibar, 13c.
Penang, 8c.
Cubeb Berries, 15c.
Ether, Sulphuric, U. S. P., 10c.
Gelatin, German White
Silver Label, 30c.
Lycopodium, 10c.
Oil of Cloves, 30c.
Oil of Malaga, 25c.
Oil of Orange, Bitter, 75c.
Oil of Sandalwood, English, $1.
Potassium Bromide, 35c.
Potassium Chlorate,
Granulated, 10c.
Potassium Nitrate, 5c.
Spartein Sulphate, $1.90.
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P., 16c.
Aromatic, 10c.

Declined

Acetphenetidin, 15c.
Acid, Benzoic from Toluol, $1.60.
Antipyrine, 10c.
Caffeine, $1.75.
Celery Seed, 5c.
Gentian Root, 5c.
Oil of Aniseed, Star, 5c.
Oil of Pennyroyal, 50c.
Rosemary Leaves, 15c.
Saffron, American, 5c.
Sodium Benzoate, $1.75.
Spirits Turpentine, 3c.

—ARTHUR PARKER, a pharmacist in the employ of J. B. Brewer, Cairo, Ill., and Miss Charlotte Steger, also of Cairo, were married on June 10. Both bride and groom have a host of friends in the Illinois city.

—ALONZO P. EWING, a banker of Detroit, addressed the employees of the Michigan Drug Company recently and in half an hour the men and women working in the plant subscribed $15,000 of the Liberty Loan.

Color & Dyestuff Markets

DYESTUFFS ON THE UPWARD TREND

Light Supplies of Natural Dyes and a Strong Domestic Demand Improve the Outlook for Manufacturers and Dealers—Intermediates Moving Slowly.

After a lull of a week or more many dyestuffs are on the upward trend. This condition applies chiefly to natural dyestuffs, dyewoods, extracts and tanning materials as the movement of most intermediates is decidedly slow. A strong domestic demand, coupled with light supplies, is the chief reason given for the firmness of the market, while just the opposite conditions rule the market for intermediates.

There is practically no spot egg albumen available. The blood is not so scarce but prices are holding firm in the face of a steady demand. Archil is offered less freely, as spot stocks have been considerably curtailed. The double, triple and concentrated all show a material advance in price for spot stocks, and forward positions are quoted higher by most dealers. Cochineal holds steady and prices are ruling firm; and while supplies for immediate delivery are said to be only moderate, the present quantity is sufficient to take care of a better demand.

While no important price changes have occurred in cutch, the general tone of the New York market is steady and firm. The feature of the week in raw tanning materials has been the strength of divi divi. One of the largest importers advises that the demand is heavy and the bulk of supplies arriving have previously been sold on contract. As high as $75 a ton was heard for spot or near-by stocks.

The several grades of gambier have followed the upward trend of the market and stocks are held tightly with higher prices heard for spot goods from many directions. The logwood situation is uncertain, and trading is somewhat irregular.

Colors, used especially for khaki, are receiving a lively call from consumers throughout the country, and there have been many price changes during the week. A number of important colors are quoted at considerably higher prices. Sulphur and chrome colors that will stand the Government test, are in strong demand. Benzol and toluol have been weak and all other intermediates have declined in sympathy.

Naphthionic and sulphanilic acids are in comparatively light demand. The local market has been quiet on benzidine, naphthalene, naphylamine, and nitrotoluol.

Albumen—Offerings of prime Chinese grades are very scarce on spot, and shipments are costly. Prices heard are from $1.00 to $1.10 for the egg, and there are few quotations heard for shipment under $1.60. There has been a strong demand for this product for some time from both American and South American consumers. The blood continues in strong and steady demand and prices hold steady and unchanged at around 50c a pound for the domestic, and between 57c @ 59c a pound for imported goods.

Archil—A decidedly firmer tone is reported and spot offerings are not being made freely. Limited quantities of the concentrated are being offered at 25c @ 30c a pound. The triple is held firmly at 20c @ 23c a pound, while the double is quoted 18c @ 25c a pound on the spot.

Cochineal—Consumers continue to show considerable interest in cochineal, but the market remains quiet. Offerings are being made in fairly good quantities at 55c a pound for spot stocks.

Cutch—The market is firm but quiet. The spot quotations in this market, are: Rangoon, in boxes from 12c to 13½c a pound; liquid 8½c @ 9c a pound; and the tablets from 10c to 12c a pound. Heavier inquiries have led holders to the belief that consumers will enter the market strongly in the near future.

Divi Divi—The market has not been as firm for a number of years on divi divi as now. There has been a steady call from consumers and irrespective of the fact that stocks are arriving from time to time, prices continue to climb. One of the largest importers said that whatever spot he had available, would not be sold at much less than $70 a ton. Business that has passed in less than ton lots has brought as high as 5c a pound.

Gambier—The condition of the market is firmer, with a slight advance in prices. A number of important factors are not quoting on the spot, and the quotation of 16c @ 16½c a pound for the common is purely nominal. The 25 per cent tan holds steady and in strong demand at 10c @ 10½c a pound. Cubes No. 1 are quoted moderately at 23c @ 24c a pound, and cubes No. 2, in fairly good supply at 21c @ 23c a pound. Shipping rates are high and are adding to the cost of gambier at delivered points.

Indigo—Around 30c @ 32c a pound is the quotation for spot wool indigo, with 50c @ 54c for spot cotton. All indications point to further advances as the demand is constant and heavy. One factor stated that considerable indigo is being shipped to South America as better prices can be obtained there.

Logwood—While only routine business has passed for logwood in the sticks, the market is steady. Importers of the Campeache grade have absolutely refused to sell supplies on hand at much less than $39.00 a ton. Sticks from Hayti are available in limited quantities at $35 a ton. Fustic is now used largely by the Government in the production of khaki uniforms and all stocks that are available in the New York market and to arrive are finding a ready market at higher prices. The sticks are scarce and are held at $40 @ $45 a ton. Logwood chips have firmed up and a number of importers are asking as high as 3¼c a pound. The minimum price heard is 2¾c a pound. Hematine crystals are in good demand, and prices range from 24c to 32c a pound, according to seller and quantity.

Sumac—Prices of foreign grades of sumac are strong and show an advance for the week. Between $85 and $87 a ton are the prices for the Sicilian grades on spot. The domestic stocks are offered more freely, and while values are steady, Virginia offerings are held at $57 @ $59 per ton.

Coal Tar Derivatives

Acid, Naphthionic—A number of dealers are asking $1.60 @ $1.70 a pound. It is understood that a fair quantity of stocks is available at the latter price. Some business has passed at $1.50, f.o.b. works as the minimum price. There has been considerable speculation for both spot and nearby deliveries. The general tone of the market shows a slight improvement over last week.

Acid, Sulphanilic—Spot is offered at 33c @ 34c a pound.Consumers are fairly well stocked for immediate requirements. The above prices could be considerably shaded on firm bids from reliable consumers.

Aminoazobenzene—Quotations range from $1.75 to $1.80 a pound for spot, with stocks for near-by delivery $1.60 to $1.70 a pound. Inquiries from customers continue in good volume and the market is reasonably firm.

Aniline Oil for Red—Quotations for spot stocks range from $1.12 to $1.15 a pound. Supplies continue ample, but the tone of the market is firm. The consumer interest is quite keen, and there is nothing to indicate a change one way or the other.

Aniline Oil and Salts—The market is weak on the oil A number of large producers are quoting as low as 28½c a pound, drums extra. This price, however, is a shade below the average price of 29c a pound. The supply on hand is heavy. The salts holds reasonably steady, although the demand is by no means strong. Prevailing prices are around 34c a pound, with offerings being made freely.

Benzidine—Spot supplies are said to be light, as the production is still limited. The base ranges from $1.85 a pound to $1.95. For the sulphate $1.60 @ $1.70 is quoted for nearby delivery. Despite the general slow condition reported on other intermediates, benzidine has held its own, and holders are daily looking for additional activity.

Metatoluylenediamine—Spot is offered at $1.70 @ $1.75 a pound. There is considerable speculation in this product. Complaint is still heard that second hands are selling below manufacturers' prices.

Naphthalene—The market is steady with the general range of prices quotably unchanged. Around 9¼c a pound is the price heard for spot flake of a good grade. The balls are quoted on the spot at around 11c a pound.

Naphthylamine—There is a good inquiry and a fair volume of business. No shortage of stocks is reported. Quotations for spot range from $1.15 to $1.25 a pound, for the alpha½ $2.10 to $2.25 a pound for the beta, technical; th ealpha; $210 to $2.25 a puond for the beta, technical; and around $3.10 to $3.20 a pound for the beta sublimed.

Nitrotoluol—Consumers are not anxious to take on supplies at the prices asked by holders. Spot is being offered quite freely, but the market is quiet at quotations ranging around 60c a pound.

Para-amidophenol—There is good inquiry for spot supplies, but business has failed to develope. Spot base is quoted at $55.50 @ $6.00 a pound, and the hydrochloride at $5.00 @ $5.50 a pound

Benzol—No business to speak of has passed within the week, and there are no signs of immediate improvement. Speculation among dealers has been the chief activity, and while 54c a gallon is the price generally quoted, one holder is offering freely at 53c a gallon. The 90 per cent. material is quoted at 48c @ 50c, on contract.

Betonaphthol—This market is steady but quiet. Producers are holding the technical at 70c @ 75c a pound, with the price of the U. S. P. ranging around $1.25 a pound. The sublimed is quoted on the spot at between 80c and 90c a pound. The undertone of the New York market is not as firm as it was last week.

Diethylaniline—A number of consumers are showing interest in forward positions of this intermediate. Little business is passing at the present time on account of the scarcity of spot. Thirty and sixty days delivery is quoted at $3.50 @ $3.60.

Dimethylaniline—Holders continue to make offers freely on spot goods, and consumers are doing considerable buying in this market. As a consequence prices have advanced on spot goods, and little business has passed at less than 60c a pound. As high as 62c a pound is heard as the outside price. A decided improvement is noted in dimethylaniline.

Dinitrophenol—No important change has occurred during the week. Contract goods are quoted at 66c @ 67c a pound, and chief interest continues to center on this position. Offerings are being made freely on the spot at 68c @ 70c a pound.

Paradichlorbenzol—Large factors here say that supplies are abundant, but there has been little business during the week as consumers are showing no interest. Holders continue to ask between 21c @ 24c a pound, but it is understood that these prices could be shaded on firm bids. The tone of the market has been weak now for some time and nothing points to an immediate improvement.

Toluidine—The New York market is weak and the spot price of the ortho varies from 85c to $1.00 a pound, depending on seller and quantity. On the spot the para is quoted in most quarters at $2.15 a pound, while goods for nearby delivery are quoted at $1.80 @ $2.00 a pound. Consumers are showing interest in the way of inquiries, but few orders are being placed.

Toluol—Little activity is noted in toluol. The conditions have been unsatisfactory to holders for a week or more and lower prices are heard now from all directions, with offerings made freely. Sellers are now going from $1.65 to $1.70 a pound for near-by delivery .

RUSSIA'S CHEMICAL AND DYE PLANTS

The Petrograd commercial attache of the United States, W. C. Huntington, sends a translation of a memorandum of the Russian Minister of Finance, who says:

"Of special note is the production of chemicals used for the preparation of explosive materials and artificial dyes, toward the increase of which the Government and industrial and educational circles are bending their efforts. The same may be said of pharmaceutical preparations; the preparation of an entire series of products is now put on a solid basis.

"The soda industry located in Russia did not need base ingredients from abroad, but with the German occupation of western territory it lost a market for about 20 per cent of its production. In addition, the industrial activities of the several Governments within the range of operations of the army were curtailed to a considerable extent. Nevertheless the combined demand for sodium carbonate and caustic soda (sodium hydroxide) increased slightly. The consumption of these two products was: Sodium carbonate, 4,578,000 poods (82,660 tons) in 1915; caustic soda, 3,279,000 poods (59,210 tons) in 1915. The average price for caustic soda in 1915 was 2.64 rubles per pood."

At the normal rate of exchange the ruble is equivalent to $0.515; its present exchange value is about $0.29. The pood is equal to 36.1128 pounds; 1 short ton contains 55.382 poods.

GINSENG MARKET AT HONGKONG

Imports of ginseng of all grades into Hongkong for some time past have been rather below the average in amount, and this has particularly been the case with cultivated American root. The Hongkong market during the past two or three seasons has been one of peculiar sensitiveness.

The price of ginseng, while depending, of course, upon supply and demand, also rests so largely upon peculiar ideas of the Chinese dealers that it is impossible to forecast the market in any way. The lots of ginseng coming from the United States so far this season have been below the average in size, and prices have been only fair.

There is, as usual, a much stronger demand for the wild root, even at much higher prices, than there is for the cultivated root. Further, the cultivated root from the United States arrives in a condition that prevents it from realizing as high a price as it would bring were it gathered, cured, and packed more in accord with Chinese ideas.

While there is considerable uncertainty in all lines of trade of this nature in China at present, it is generally thought by ginseng experts that the current year will be a good one for the trade in the root. High exchange works greatly to the advantage of the American exporter, and American producers and shippers must understand and appreciate the part the exchange value of silver plays in the trade; for high prices in Hongkong currency often mean low prices in gold, and American exporters have at times been disappointed in the returns they have received, when as a matter of fact their goods have brought a very satisfactory price in Hongkong currency—the currency in which ginseng is sold to consumers.

TIN PRICES STEADY

Tin a week ago opened in London at £246 10s for Straits on spot and £246 for Eastern shipment. The market closed on Friday at £237 10s for spot. (The future price was not quoted.) The result of the week's trading in the world's principal distributing center was therefore a net decline of £9, which, roughly speaking, is equivalent to a decline of 2½c a pound in this market. In New York during the same period the market opened at 62¼ cents and closed at 62 cents, not following London's heavy drop at the end of the week.

The Mason Coal & Chemical Co., Hartford, W. Va., recently organized with a capital of $5,000,000, is reported to be planning for the establishment of a local plant for the manufacture of chemicals. A. D. Williams, Morgantown, is head of the company.

The King Chemical Works, 487 Chancellor Avenue, Irvington, N. C., has been incorporated to manufacture and sell chemicals of all kinds and to take over from John B. Jackson certain formula to manufacture permanganate of potash. The capital is $10,000, and the incorporators are Harry D. G. King, of Glen Ridge; John E. Jackson, of East Orange, and A. P. Robitaill, New York City.

The Newbert Color Co., Boston, Mass., has been incorporated with a capital of $100,000 (1,000 cotton shares of par value $100). Incorporators are Walter F. Newbert, president and treasurer, and Corydon L. Young, Mellen B. Bletcher and Joseph F. O'Connell.

Prices Current of Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals & Dyestuffs in Original Packages

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are for large lots in Original Packages as usually Purchased by Manufacturers and Jobbers. See Jobbers Prices Current for prices to Retail buyers.

In view of the scarcity of some items subscribers are advised that quotations on such articles are merely nominal, and not always an indication that supplies are to be had at the prices named.

Drugs and Chemicals

Acetanilid, C. P., bbls	lb.	.49	— .50
*Acetone	lb.	.32½	— .33½
*Acetphenetidin	lb.	22.00	—23.00
Acetylsalicylic, Acid, bulk	lb.	—	— 3.50
1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— 3.60
Aconitine, ⅛ oz.	ea.	2.00	— 2.05
Agar Agar, No. 1	lb.	.61	— .62
Alcohol, 188 proof	gal.	4.00	— 4.02
190 proof, U. S. P.	gal.	4.02	— 4.04
Cologne Spirit, 190 proof	gal.	3.99	— 4.01
Wood, ref. 95 p.c.	gal.	1.00	— 1.02
97 p.c.	gal.	1.05	— 1.07
*Denatured, 180 proof	gal.	1.00	— 1.01
*188 proof	gal.	1.02	— 1.03
Aldehyde, com.	lb.	1.24	— 1.50
Almonds, bitter	lb.	.30	— .32
Sweet	lb.	.28	— .29
Meal	lb.	.30	— .31
Aloin	lb.	.79	— .84
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Metallic	lb.	1.65	— 1.67
Sulphate, C.P.	lb.	.28	— .35
*Ambergris, black	oz.	10.00	—14.00
Grey	oz.	23.00	—27.00
Ammonium Acetate, cryst.	lb.	.63	— .88
Benzoate	lb.	5.20	— 5.70
Bichromate, C. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Bromide, bulk	lb.	—	— .65
Carb. Dom., bbls., casks	lb.	.10	— .11
Resub., Cubes	lb.	.29	— .33
Fluoride	lb.	.47	— .52
Hypophosphite	lb.	—	— 1.85
Iodide	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Molybdate	lb.	—	— 5.50
Muriate, C. P.	lb.	.17	— .18
Nitrate, Cryst	lb.	.28	— .30
Gran.	lb.	.28	— .30
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Persulphate	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Phosphate (Dibasic)	lb.	.55	— .60
Salicylate	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
*Amyl Acetate, drums	gal.	4.30	— 4.50
Antimony Chlor. (Sol. butter of Antimony)	lb.	.17	— .20
Needle powder	lb.	.17	— .18
Sulphate, 16-17 per cent free sulphur	lb.	.48	— .49
*Antipyrine, bulk	lb.	21.50	—22.25
Apomorphine Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—31.20
Areca Nuts	lb.	.13	— .14
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .19
Argols	lb.	.16	— .18
*Arsenic, red	lb.	.64	— .69
White	lb.	.19	— .20
Atropine, Alk.	oz.	55.00	—56.00
Sulphate	oz.	50.00	—51.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.26	— .27
*Barium Carb. prec.	lb.	.15	— .25
Caustic Hydrate, C. P.	lb.	—	— .20
*Chlorate	lb.	.51	— .60
*Barley, Pearl	100 lbs.	—	6.10
*Bay Rum, Porto Rico	gal.	2.30	— 2.40
*St. Thomas	gal.	2.95	— 3.00
Benzaldehyde (see bitter oil of almonds)			
Benzine, steel bbls.	gal.	—	— .23
Wood bbls.	gal.	—	— .26
Benzol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Berberine Sulphate	oz.	1.80	— 1.90
Beta Naphthol (see Intermediates)			
Bismuth, Citrate U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3 30
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.75
Subcarbonate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.25
Subgallate	lb.	—	— 3.25
Bismuth Subnitrate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Subiodide	lb.	—	— 4.75
Tannate	lb.	—	— 2.90
Valerate	lb.	—	— 4.50
Borax, in bbls., crystals	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Crystals, U. S. P. Kegs	lb.	.08½	— .08¾
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.07½	— .07¾
Bromine U. S. P.	lb.	.64	— .70
Burgundy Pitch	lb.	.05½	— .06
*Imported	lb.	.26	— .29
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	—	— 4.25
Iodide	lb.	—	— 5.25
Metal sticks	lb.	—	— 1.90
*Caffeine, alkaloid, bulk	lb.	11.50	—11.75
Hydrobromide	oz.	10.70	—12.00
Citrated	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Phosphate	lb.	17.50	—17.55
Sulphate	lb.	18.80	—18.85
Calcium. Glycerophosphate	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Hypophosphite	lb.	.75	— .79
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.55
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphocarbolate	lb.	1.42	— 1.45
Calomel, see Mercury.			
*Camphor, Am. ref'd, bbls.bk.	lb.	—	— .89½
Square of 4 ounces	lb.	—	— .90½
16's in 1-lb. carton	lb.	—	— .91
24's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
32's in 1-lb. cartons	lb.	—	— .91½
Cases of 100 blocks	lb.	—	— .90
*Japan, refined, 2½-lb.slabs	lb.	.86	— .87
Monobromated	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Cantharides, Chinese	lb.	1.05	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Russian	lb.	3.90	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	4.00	— 4.05
Carbon bisulphide, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .07
Casein, C. P.	lb.	.44	— .50
Cerium Oxalate	lb.	.60	— .61
Chalk, prec. light, English.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Heavy	lb.	.03¾	— .04¼
Chloral Hydrate	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Charcoal Willow, powdered	lb.	.06	— .06½
Wood, powdered	lb.	.06½	— .07
Chlorine, liquid	lb.	.15	— .26
Chloroform	lb.	.59	— .64
Chrysarobin	lb.	6.20	— 6.50
Cinchondine, Alk.,	oz.	—	— .93
Cinchonine, Alk. crystals	oz.	—	— .51
Sulphate	oz.	—	— .35
Cinnabar	lb.	—	— —
Civet	oz.	1.95	— 2.20
Cobalt, pow'd (Fly Poison)	lb.	.44	— .48
Oleate	oz.	.84	— .95
*Cocaine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 7.00
Hydrochloride, bulk	oz.	—	— 7.25
*Cocoa Butter, bulk	lb.	.27	— .28
Boxes	lb.	.35	— .36
Cases, fingers	lb.	.38	— .39
Codeine, alk. ½-oz vials	oz.	—	—14.00
Acetate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	—12.65
Phosphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	—10.55
Sulphate, ½-oz. vials	oz.	—	—11.25
Collodion, U. S. P.	lb.	.38	— .40
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.44	— .46
Colocynth, Trieste, whole	lb.	.25	— .26
Pulp, U. S. P.	lb.	.37	— .45
*Spanish Apples	lb.	.53	— .56
Copper Chloride, pure cryst.	lb.	.55	— .60
Oleate, powdered 20 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury.			
Cotton Soluble	lb.	.79	— 1.00
*Coumarin, refined	lb.	19.00	—19.75
Cream of Tartar, cryst. S.S.P.	lb.	—	— .49
Powdered, 99 p.c.	lb.	—	— .48½
Creosote, Beechwood	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
*Carbonate	lb.	7.55	— 8.45
Cresol, U. S. P.	lb.	.32	— .33
*Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste	lb.	.32	— .35
*Jewelers large	lb.	1.12	— 1.22
Small	lb.	.85	— .89
French	lb.	.34	— .38
Dextrin, Corn, bags	100 lbs.	—	— 5.90
*Potato, Domestic	lb.	.09	— .10
*Imported	lb.	.13	— .14
Dover's Powder	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Dragon's Blood, Mass	lb.	.29½	— .50
Reeds	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
*Emetine, Alk.	oz.	—	—70.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	—44.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 1.89
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russian	lb.	.75	— .76
Spanish	lb.	.72	— .74
Ether, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	—	— .31
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	—	— .35
Washed	lb.	—	— .31
Eucalyptol	lb.	1.34	— 1.40
Formaldehyde	lb.	.17	— .18
Fuller's Earth, powdered 100 lbs.		.95	— 1.45
Gelatin, silver	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
*Gold	lb.	—	—1.70
Glucose	100 lbs.	2.50	— 2.55
Glycerin, C. P., bulk	lb.	—	— —
Drums and bbls. added	lb.	.63	— .63½
C. P. in cans	lb.	.64½	— .65
Dynamite, drum included	lb.	.62½	— .63
Saponification, Loose	lb.	.50	— .50½
Soap, Lye, Loose	lb.	.45½	— .46
*Grains of Paradise	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniated	lb.	3.40	— 3.60
Goa Powder	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Guarana	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Salicylate	oz.	1.55	— 1.80
Guarana	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Gun Cotton	oz.	.18	— .20
*Haarlem Oil	gross	6.10	— 6.80
Hexamethylenetetramine	lb.	.70	— .75
Hops, N. Y., 1916, prime	lb.	.38	— .40
Pacific Coast, 1916, prime	lb.	.11	— .12
Hydrogen Peroxide			
4-oz. bottles	gross	—	— 6 50
10-oz. bottles	gross	—	—10.25
Pint bottles	gross	—	—18.00
Hydroquinone	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
*Ichthyol	lb.	14.25	—17.00
Iodine, Resublimed	lb.	3.50	— 3.55
Iodoform, Powdered	lb.	4.25	— 4.30
Crystals	lb.	—	— 5.50
Iron Hypophosphite	lb.	1.55	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.30
Perchloride	lb.	.17	— .22
Sub-sulphate	lb.	.18	— .22
Isinglass, American	lb.	.80	— .82
Russian	lb.	3.95	— 4.05
Kamala, U. S. P.	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.02	— .03
Kola Nuts, West Indies	lb.	.15	— .16
Lanolin, hydrous, cans	lb.	.51	— .56
Anhydrous, cans	lb.	.61	— .66
Lead Carbonate, med.	lb.	.45	— .50
Chloride	lb.	.55	— .60
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.50
Licorice, Mass, Syrian	lb.	.24	— .30
*Sticks, bdls. Corigliano	lb.	.51	— .56
Lithium Benzoate	lb.	8.00	— 8.25
Carbonate	lb.	1.25	— 1.28
Salicylate	lb.	4.00	— 4.40
Lupulin, U. S. P.	lb	2.45	— 3.00
*Lycopodium, U. S. P.	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Magnesium Carbonate, kegs	lb.	.20	— .21
Glycerophosphate		4.50	— 4.55
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Oxide, Tech, bbls. or kegs	lb.	.20	— .21
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	—
*Sulphate, Epsom Salts,			
*Domestic, in bbls.	100 lbs.	3.70	— 3.75
*U. S. P.	100 lbs.	4.25	— 4.50
Manganese Glycerophos	lb.	—	— 4.50
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Iodide	lb.	—	— 4.30
Peroxide	lb.	.70	— .75
Sulphate	lb.	.45	— .50
Manna, large flake	lb.	.94	— 1.00
Small flake	lb.	.72	— .76
Sorts	lb.	.34	— .39
Menthol, Japanese	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
*Recryst	lb.	3.85	— 3.90
Mercury, flasks, 75 lbs.	ea.	105.00	110.00
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Blue Mass	lb.	—	— .78
Powdered	lb.	—	— .80
Blue Ointment, 30 p.c.	lb.	—	— .81
50 p.c.	lb.	—	— 1.13
Calomel, American	lb.	—	— 1.91
Corrosive Sublimate cryst.	lb.	—	— 1.76
Powdered, Granular	lb.	—	— 1.71
Iodide, green	lb.	—	— 3.70
Red	lb.	—	— 3.80
Yellow	lb.	—	— 3.70
Red Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.10
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.20
White Precipitate	lb.	—	— 2.20
Powdered	lb.	—	— 2.25

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Methylene Blue	lb.	12.00	—13.95
Milk, powdered	lb.	.16	— .19
Mirbane Oil, refined, drums	lb.	.19	— .20
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v. 1-oz.			
Hydrochlor. ⅛-oz.v.1-oz.box	oz.	—	—10.10
Sulphate, 5-oz. cans	oz.	—	— 9.80
1-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 9.85
⅛-oz. vials, 2½-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.05
⅛-oz. vials, 1-oz. boxes	oz.	—	—10.10
Diacetyl, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	14.90	—15.10
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	13.50	—13.65
Ethyl, Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	**oz.**	**—**	**—15.25**
*Moss, Iceland	lb.	.35	— .40
Irish	lb.	.10	— .11
Musk, pods, Cab.	**oz.**	**10.00**	**—10.50**
Tonquin	**oz.**	**20.00**	**—20.25**
Grain, Cab	oz.	16.50	—16.75
Tonquin	oz.	29.25	—29.75
Druggists	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Synthetic	**lb.**	**11.50**	**—12.75**
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.09	— .10
Balls	lb.	.11	— .11½
Nickel and Ammon. Sulphate	**lb.**	**.18**	**— .19**
Sulphate	**lb.**	**.22**	**— .23**
Nux Vomica, whole	lb.	.12½	— .13½
Powdered	lb.	.16	— .17
*Opium, cases	lb.	—	—27.00
*Jobbing lots	lb.	—	—28.00
*Granular	lb.	—	—31.00
*Powdered U. S. P.	lb.	—	—29.00
Orthoform	oz.	1.35	— 1.40
Oxgall, pur. U. S. P.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Papain	lb.	3.45	— 3.90
Paraffin White Oil, U. S. P.	gal.	3.00	— 3.50
Paris Green, kegs	lb.	.44	— .45
Petrolatum, light amber bbls.	lb.	.04¼	— .04½
Cream	lb.	.07¾	— .08
Lily white	lb.	.09½	— .10
Snow white	lb.	.13	— .14
Phenolphthalein	lb.	16.25	—17.25
Phosphorus, yellow	lb.	1.90	— 2.05
Red	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
*Pilocarpine	oz.	18.00	—19.50
Piperidine	oz.	.90	— .95
Piperin	oz.	.60	— .65
Podophyllin, U. S. P.	oz.	2.80	— 3.20
Poppy Heads	lb.	.80	— .82
Potassium acetate	oz.	1.25	— 1.26
Bicarb	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Bisulphate	lb.	.45	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.75	— .85
Bromide, (bulk, gran.)	lb.	1.35	— 1.38
Citrate, bulk	lb.	—	— 1.54
Glycerophosphate, bulk	oz.	—	— 1.45
Hypophosphite, bulk	oz.	1.65	— 1.70
Iodide, bulk	lb.	2.90	— 2.95
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— .25
*Permanganate	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Salicylate	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphate, pure	lb.	.50	— .60
C. P.	lb.	.60	— .75
Tartrate, powdered	lb.	.75	— .85
Quassia chips	lb.	.07	— .07½
Quinine, Sulph. 100 oz tins	**oz.**	**—**	**— .75**
50-oz. tins	**oz.**	**—**	**— .75½**
25-oz. tins	**oz.**	**—**	**— .76**
5-oz. tins	**oz.**	**—**	**— .77**
1-oz. tins	**oz.**	**—**	**— .80**
*Second Hands	oz.	.73	— .74
*Amsterdam	oz.	.75	— .76
*German	oz.	.75	— .76
*Java	oz.	.75	— .76
Quinidine Alk. crystals, tins	**oz.**	**—**	**— .80**
Sulphate, tins	**oz.**	**—**	**— .40**
Resorcin crystals, U. S. P.	lb.	13.00	—13.50
Rochelle Salt, crystals, bbls.	lb.	.39	— .39½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.40	— .40½
Rose Water, triple dist., dem	**lb.**	**7.00**	**— 7.20**
Rotten stone, pow'd, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .04
*Saccharin, U. S. P. Soluble	lb.	38.00	—39.00
U. S. P. Insoluble	lb.	40.00	—41.00
Safrol			
Salicin, bulk	lb.	16.00	—16.75
Salol, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.50
Sandalwood	lb.	.18	— .19
Ground	lb.	.20	— .22
Santonin, cryst. bulk	lb.	36.00	—37.25
Powdered	lb.	37.00	—38.00
Scammony, resin	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Powdered	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Seidlitz Mixture, bbls.	lb.	.30	— .30½
Silver Nitrate, 500-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .50⅛
Sticks (Lunar Caustic)	oz.	.41	— .42
Oxide	oz.	.96	— 1.01
*Soap, Castile, white, pure	lb.	.27	— .28
Marseilles, white	lb.	.17	— .18
Green, pure	lb.	.15½	— .16
Ordinary	lb.	.10½	— .11½
Soap, Castile, Mottled, pure	lb.	.13	— .13½
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .10½
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Benzoate, granulated, U.S.P.	lb.	4.50	— 4.70
Bicarb, English	lb.	—	— .02¾
*Amer., f.o.b. works	lb.	.02	— .02¾
Bromide, bulk	lb.	—	— .45
Cacodylate	oz.	1.90	— 2.00
Citrate, crystals	lb.	—	— .64
Granular U. S. P.	lb.	.70	— .72
Glycerophosphate, crystals	lb.	2.55	— 2.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	.92	— .95
Iodide	lb.	3.40	— 3.45
Phosphate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 1.07
Recrystalized	lb.	.10	— .12
Dried	lb.	.21	— .28
Salicylate bulk, U. S. P.	**lb.**	**—**	**— .85**
Sulph. (Glauber's Salt) 100-lb.	**lb.**	**.60**	**— .70**
Tungstate	**lb.**	**—**	**— 1.50**
Spermaceti, blocks	lb.	.24	— .25
Spirit Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .55
Aromatic, U. S. P.	lb.	.47	— .50
Nitrous Ether, U. S. P.	lb.	.48	— .49
Ether Comp.	lb.	—	— 1.65
Starch, Corn, Pearl, bags	cwt.	—	— 5.05
Potato, granulated	lb.	.13	— .14
*Storax, liquid, cases	lb.	6.75	— 7.25
Strontium Acetate	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bromide, crystals	lb.	—	— .65
Iodide	lb.	2.75	— 2.80
Nitrate	lb.	.25	— .30
Salicylate, U. S. P.	lb.	2.70	— 3.00
Strychnine Alkd, cryst, bulk	oz.	1.35	— 1.45
Acetate	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Nitrate	oz.	1.40	— 1.45
Sulphate, crystals, bulk	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.39	— .40
Sulphonal, 100 oz. lots	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Sulphonethylmethane, U.S.P.	lb.	15.00	—16.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	lb.	13.40	—14.40
Sulphur, bbls. roll	100 lbs.	3.70	— 4.00
Flour	100 lbs.	3.85	— 4.15
Flowers	100 lbs.	4.00	— 4.50
Precipitated (Lac)	lb.	.30	— .35
Washed	lb.	.08	— .10
Tamarinds, bbls.	lb.	.08	— .09
*Kegs	per keg	5.75	— 6.10
Tar, Barbadoes	**gal.**	**.30**	**— .35**
North Carolina, 1 pt.	**doz.**	**—**	**— .85**
Tartar Emetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.62	— .64
Casks	lb.	.57	— .59
Terpin Hydrate	lb.	.56	— .60
Terpineol	lb.	.75	— .90
Thymol, crystals	lb.	17.00	—17.25
Iodide	lb.	15.00	—15.75
Tin crystals, bbls.	lb.	.39	— .39½
Bichloride, bbls.	lb.	.19¼	— .19½
Oxide, 500 lb. bbls.	lb.	.64½	— .65
Toluol, See Coal Tar Crudes.			
Turpentine, Venice, True	lb.	3.55	— 3.70
Artificial	lb.	.12	— .12½
Spirits, see Naval Stores.			
*Vanillin	oz.	.62	— .67
Witch Hazel Ext., dble dist., bbl.	gal.	.70	— .75
Zinc Carbonate	lb.	.23	— .24
Chloride	lb.	.16	— .17
Iodide	lb.	—	— 3.25
Metallic, C. P.	lb.	.45	— .75
Oxide, Amer. Process	lb.	.10¼	— .10½
Permanganate	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 3.25
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Sulphate	lb.	.06½	— .07

*Nominal.

Acids

Acetic, U. S. P., 56 p.c.	lb.	.10½	— .11¼
Glacial, 99 p.c. carboys	lb.	.34	— .34¾
Benzoic, from gum	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
ex Toluol	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Boric, cryst., bbls.	**lb.**	**.13¼**	**— .13¾**
Powdered, bbls.	**lb.**	**.13¼**	**— .13¾**
Butyric, Tech., 60 p.c.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Camphoric	lb.	4.35	— 4.45
Carbolic, cryst. U. S. P. drs	lb.	.40	— .42
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.43	— .45
5-lb. bottles	lb.	.41	— .43
50 to 100-lb. tins	lb.	.40	— .42
Chrysophanic	lb.	6.20	— 6.35

*Nominal.

Citric crystals, bbls.	lb.	.72	— .75
Powder	lb.	.72½	— .75
Cresylic, 95-100 p.c	gal.	1.10	— 1.15
Chromic, 85 p.c.	**lb.**	**1.26**	**— 1.50**
German	**lb.**	**—**	**— —**
Formic, 75 p.c.	lb.	.35	— .40
Gallic, U. S. P., bulk	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Glycerophosphorte	lb.	3.45	— 5.00
Hydriodic, sp. g. 1,150	oz.	.25	— .30
Hydrobromic, Conc.	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Hydrocyanic, U.S.P.	**lb.**	**.35**	**— .40**
Dilute 3 p.c.	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .25**
Hypophosphorous, 50 p.c.	**lb.**	**1.50**	**— 1.60**
U.S.P., 10 p.c.	**lb.**	**.40**	**— .45**
Lactic, U. S. P., 75 p.c.	**lb.**	**3.40**	**— 3.45**
Molybdic, C.P.	**lb.**	**6.90**	**— 7.40**
Muriatic, 20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .02
Nitric, C. P., 42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	— .08⅛
Nitro Muriatic	**lb.**	**.20**	**— .23**
Oleic, purified	**lb.**	**.30**	**— .35**
Oxalic, cryst., bbls.	lb.	.47	— .48
Picric, kegs	lb.	.80	— 1.10
Phosphoric, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .75
Pyrogallic, resublimed	**lb.**	**3.15**	**— 3.25**
Crystals, bottles	**lb.**	**2.95**	**— 3.15**
Pyroligneous, purified	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .06**
Crude	**gal.**	**.24**	**— .29**
Salicylic, bulk, U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Stearic	lb.	.14½	— .15¼
Sulphuric, C.P.	**lb.**	**.05**	**— .07**
Sulphurous	**lb.**	**.03**	**— .05**
Tannic, U. S. P., bulk	**lb.**	**.95**	**— 1.00**
Tartaric Crystals, U. S. P.	**lb.**	**.76**	**— .82**
Powdered, U. S. P.	**lb.**	**.76**	**— .78**

Essential Oils

Almond, bitter	lb.	14.00	—16.00
Artificial, chlorine traces	lb.	5.15	— 5.30
Free from chlorine	lb.	5.60	— 6.00
*Amber, crude	lb.	2.10	— 2.15
Rectified	lb.	2.30	— 2.55
Anise	lb.	1.08	— 1.10
Bay	**lb.**	**2.45**	**— 2.70**
Bergamot	**lb.**	**6.25**	**— 6.50**
Synthetic	lb.	4.50	— 4.75
Bois de Rose	**lb.**	**4.50**	**— 4.80**
*Cade	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Cajuput, bottle, Native, ca.	**lb.**	**.85**	**— .90**
Camphor, heavy gravity	lb.	.16	— .21
Japanese, white	**lb.**	**.16**	**— .18**
Caraway	lb.	8.25	— 8.50
Cassia, 75-80 p.c. tech.	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Lead Free	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Redistilled, U. S. P.	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Cedar Leaf	lb.	.80	— .95
Cedar Wood	**lb.**	**.16**	**— .18**
Cinnamon, Ceylon, heavy	**lb.**	**22.00**	**—23.00**
Citronella, Ceylon, drums	**lb.**	**.58**	**— .60**
Java	**lb.**	**.90**	**— .95**
Cloves, cans	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Bottles	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Copaiba	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Coriander	**lb.**	**14.00**	**—15.00**
Cubebs	lb.	5.50	— 5.80
Cumin	**lb.**	**4.45**	**— 4.55**
Erigeron	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Eucalyptus, Australian	lb.	.72	— .75
California	**lb.**	**.65**	**— .70**
Fennel, sweet	**lb.**	**4.50**	**— 4.75**
Geranium, rose, African	lb.	5.10	— 5.60
Bourbon	lb.	4.90	— 5.15
*Turkish	lb.	3.60	— 3.80
Ginger	**lb.**	**8.00**	**— 8.50**
*Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 3.75
Hemlock	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Juniper Berries, rect.	**lb.**	**15.75**	**—16.25**
Twice rect.	**lb.**	**17.00**	**—18.00**
Wood	**lb.**	**2.00**	**— 2.50**
Lavender flowers	lb.	4.60	— 5.10
Spike	lb.	.95	— 1.25
Garden	**lb.**	**.60**	**— .70**
Lemon, U. S. P.	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
Lemongrass	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Limes, Expressed	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Distilled	lb.	3.00	— 3.30
Linaloe	lb.	2.80	— 3.05
Mace, distilled	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
*Malefern	lb.	12.75	—14.00
Mustard, natural	lb.	26.00	—27.00
Artificial	lb.	23.00	—25.00
Neroli, bigarade	lb.	55.00	—58.00
Petale	lb.	65.00	—75.00
Artificial	lb.	18.00	—24.00
Nutmeg	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Orange, bitter, W. Indian	**lb.**	**2.75**	**— 2.85**
Sweet, West Indian	lb.	2.65	— 2.80
Italian, sweet	**lb.**	**3.00**	**— 3.25**

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Origanum	lb.	.30	— .32
*Patchouli	lb.	24.00	—26.00
Pennyroyal, American	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Imported	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
Peppermint, tins	lb.	2.85	— 2.90
Petit Grain, So. American	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
French	lb.	9.50	—10.50
Pimento	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Pine Needles	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Rose, natural	oz.	22.00	—24.00
Synthetic	oz.	2.80	— 2.95
Rosemary, French	lb.	.85	— .90
Safrol	lb.	.45	— .50
Sandalwood, East Indian	lb.	12.20	—12.35
*West Indian	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Sassafras, natural	lb.	.80	— .97
Artificial	lb.	.28	— .30
*Savin	lb.	—	— 6.50
Spearmint	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
*Spruce	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Tansy	lb.	2.35	— 2.40
Thyme, red, French	lb.	1.40	— 1.60
White, French	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Heavy	lb.	8.00	— 9.00
Wintergreen leaves, true	lb.	4.30	— 4.55
Birch, Sweet	lb.	2.45	— 2.65
Synthetic, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .90
Wormseed	lb.	5.00	— 5.10
Wormwood	lb.	3.20	— 3.35
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon	lb.	12.50	—24.00
Manila	lb.	30.00	—40.00
Artificial	lb.	14.00	—24.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium (Malefern)	lb.	11.00	—11.25
Capsicum, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	4.30	— 4.80
Cubeb	lb.	4.60	— 6.00
Ginger	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
*Lupulin	lb.	—	— —
*Parsley Fruit (Petroselinum)	lb.	6.75	— 7.50
Pepper, black	lb.	10.50	—11.75
Mullein (so-called)	lb.	1.80	— 2.05
Orris, domestic	lb.	6.50	— 7.50

Crude Drugs

BALSAMS

Copaiba, Para	lb.	.58	— .59½
South American	lb.	.95	— .97
Fir, Canada	gal.	5.90	— 6.25
Oregon	gal.	.92	— .97
Peru	lb.	4.05	— 4.20
Tolu	lb.	.37	— .40

BARKS

Angostura	lb.	.64	— .75
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	.18	— .20
Blackhaw, of Root	lb.	.14	— .16
of Tree	lb.	.15	— .17
Buckthorn	lb.	.21	— .22
Calisaya	lb.	.17½	— .21
Cascara Sagrada	lb.	.12	— .13
Cascarilla, quills	lb.	.22	— .26
Siftings	lb.	.12	— .14
Chestnut	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Cinchona, red, quills	lb.	.35	— .37
Broken	lb.	.28	— .34
*Yellow "quills"	lb.	.35	— .38
*Broken	lb.	.28	— .35
Loxa, pale, bs.	lb.	.25	— .26
Powdered, boxes	lb.	.25	— .29
*Maracaibo, yellow, powd.	lb.	.30	— .36
Condurango	lb.	.12	— .13
Cotton Root	lb.	.07	— .07½
Cramp, true	lb.	.30	— .32
Cramp (so-called)	lb.	.20	— .22
Dogwood, Jamaica	lb.	.05½	— .06
Elm, grinding	lb.	.08	— .09
Select, bdls.	lb.	.17	— .18
Ordinary	lb.	.10	— .11
Hemlock	lb.	.06¼	— .08½
Lemon Peel	lb.	.06	— .06½
Mezereon	lb.	.23	— .27
Oak, red	lb.	.08¼	— .10¼
White	lb.	.03	— .05
Orange Peel, bitter	lb.	.04	— .04½
Sweet	lb.	.13	— .14
Trieste	lb.	.13	— .13½
Prickly Ash, Southern	lb.	.11	— .11½
Northern	lb.	.15	— .17
Pomegranate	lb.	.25	— .26
of Fruit	lb.	.30	— .32
*Quebracho	lb.	1.95	— 2.00
Sassafras, ordinary	lb.	.07	— .12
Select	lb.	.14	— .15½
*Simaruba	lb.	.50	— .51
Soap, whole	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cut	lb.	.15	— .15½
Crushed	lb.	.10	— .10½

*Nominal.

Tonga	lb.	.39	— .40
Wahoo, of Root	lb.	.30	— .33
of Tree	lb.	.14	— .16
Willow, Black	lb.	.07½	— .09½
White	lb.	.11	— .14½
White Pine	lb.	.05½	— .06
White Poplar	lb.	.03	— .04
Wild Cherry	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.03½	— .04½

BEANS

Calabar	lb.	.28	— .29
St. Ignatius	lb.	.24	— .26
St. John's Bread	lb.	.07	— .07½
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	.89	— .95
Para	lb.	.54	— .60
Surinam	lb.	.64	— .69
Vanilla, Mexican, whole	lb.	4.90	— 6.50
Cuts	lb.	3.60	— 4.00
Bourbon	lb.	2.20	— 2.40
South American	lb.	3.20	— 4.20
Tahiti, white label	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Green label	lb.	1.40	— 1.45

BERRIES

Cubeb, ordinary	lb.	.78	— .90
XX	lb.	.84	— .86
Powdered	lb.	.85	— .86
Fish	lb.	.08	— .09
Horse, Nettle, dry	lb.	.18	— .20
Juniper	lb.	.06¼	— .07½
Laurel	lb.	.07½	— .08½
Poke	lb.	.09	— .10
Prickly Ash	lb.	.12	— .15
Saw Palmetto	lb.	.06	— .07
Sloe	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Sumac	lb.	.04	— .05

FLOWERS

Arnica	lb.	2.30	— 2.50
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.70
Borage	lb.	.75	— .80
*Calendula	lb.	3.60	— 3.70
Chamomile, Belgian	lb.	.45	— .50
German	lb.	.50	— .55
Hungarian	lb.	.50	—..55
Roman	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spanish	lb.	.40	— .50
Clover Tops	lb.	.30	— .33
Dogwood	lb.	.15	— .16
Elder	lb.	.32	— .34
*Insect, open	lb.	.28	— .29
*Closed	lb.	.33	— .35
*Powd. Flowers and stems	lb.	.38	— .41
*Powd. Flowers	lb.	.49	— .51
*Kousso	lb.	.54	— .60
Lavender, ordinary	lb.	.18	— .19
Select	lb.	.24	— .29
Linden, with leaves	lb.	.28	— .32
Malva, blue	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Black	lb.	.45	— .60
*Mullein	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Ox-Eye, Daisy	lb.	.06	— .06½
Patchouli	lb.	.52	— .57
*Poppy, red	lb.	.50	— .55
*Rosemary	lb.	.50	— .60
Saffron, American	lb.	.44	— .47
Valencia	lb.	11.70	—12.10
Tilia (see Linden)			

GUMS

Aloes, Barbadoes	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cape	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Curacao, cases	lb.	.08¾	— .09
Socotrine, lump	lb.	.36	— .38
Ammoniac, tears	lb.	.54	— .56
Powdered	lb.	.59	— .60
Arabic, firsts	lb.	.47	— .52
Seconds	lb.	.38	— .45
Sorts Amber	lb.	.24	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .35
Asafetida, whole U. S. P.	lb.	1.45	— 1.60
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	—	— 1.35
Sumatra	lb.	.33	— .36
*Catechu	lb.	.24	— .29
Chicle, Mexican	lb.	.69	— .70
Euphorbium	lb.	.20	— .22
Powd red	lb.	.25	— .29
Galbanum	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Gamboge	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Guaiac	lb.	.31	— .39
Hemlock	lb.	.80	— .90
Kino	lb.	.50	— .55
Mastic, powdered	lb.	.57	— .60
Myrrh, select	lb.	.34	— .35
Sorts	lb.	.31	— .32
Siftings	lb.	.26	— .28
Olibanum, siftings	lb.	.11½	— .12
Tears	lb.	.14	— .15
Sandarac	lb.	.42	— .44
Senegal, picked	lb.	.21	— .25
Sorts	lb.	.18½	— .24
Spruce	lb.	.65	— .95
Thus, per bbl.	280-lbs.	9.25	— 9.50

*Nominal.

Tragacanth, Aleppo, first	lb.	2.28	— 2.37
Seconds	lb.	1.94	— 2.00
Thirds	lb.	1.65	— 1.85
*Turkey, firsts	lb.	—	— 2.80
*Seconds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
*Thirds	lb.	1.95	— 2.00

LEAVES AND HERBS

*Aconite, German	lb.	.18	— .21
Balmony	lb.	.09	— .10
Bay, true	lb.	1.00	— 1.04
Belladonna	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Boneset, leaves and tops	lb.	.06¼	— .08
Buchu, short	lb.	1.28	— 1.30
Long	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cannabis, true imported	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
American	lb.	.65	— .80
Catnip	lb.	.04	— .08
Chestnut	lb.	.60	— .65
Chiretta	lb.	.37	— .39
*Coca, Huanuco	lb.	.45	— .50
*Truxillo	lb.	.42	— .48
Coltsfoot	lb.	.30	— .31
Conium	lb.	.20	— .20½
Corn Silk	lb.	.08½	— .09½
Damiana	lb.	.13½	— .15¾
Dandelion	lb.	.18	— .19
Deer Tongue	lb.	.09½	— .11
Digitalis, Domestic	lb.	.48	— .54
Imported	lb.	.69	— .73
Eucalyptus	lb.	.06½	— .07
Euphorbia Pilulifera	lb.	.21	— .23
Grindelia Robusta	lb.	.06	— .06½
*Henbane, German	lb.	4.65	— 4.75
*Russian	lb.	4.90	— 5.00
Henna	lb.	.11	— .12
Horehound	lb.	.20	— .22
Jaborandi	lb.	.24	— .27
Laurel	lb.	.09¾	— .10
Life Everlasting	lb.	.06	— .07
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Lobelia	lb.	.08	— .09
Lovage	lb.	.28	— .33
Liverwort	lb.	.55	— .60
Matico	lb.	.26	— .29
*Marjoram, German	lb.	.55	— .56
French	lb.	.30	— .30½
Pennyroyal	lb.	.06	— .08
Peppermint, American	lb.	.15	— .19
Pichi	lb.	.10	— .12
Prince's Pine	lb.	.08½	— .10¾
Plantain	lb.	.10¼	— .11
*Pulsatilla	lb.	7.45	— 7.50
Queen of the Meadow	lb.	.08	— .09
Rose, red	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Rosemary	lb.	.22	— .23
Rue	lb.	.38	— .48
*Sage, stemless, Austrian	lb.	—	— .65
*Grinding	lb.	.55	— .60
Greek	lb.	.12	— .14
Spanish	lb.	.12	— .13
Savory	lb.	.20	— .21
Senna, Alexandria, whole	lb.	.75	— .80
Half leaf	lb.	.70	— .76
Siftings	lb.	.39	— .41
Powdered	lb.	.39	— .40
Tinnevelly	lb.	.14	— .21
Pods	lb.	.20	— .22
Squaw Vine	lb.	.15½	— .15
Skullcap	lb.	.15	— .17
Spearmint, American	lb.	.20	— .22
Stramonium	lb.	.23	— .25
Sunflower, Jap.	lb.	.05½	— .05¾
Domestic	lb.	.04¾	— .05
Tansy	lb.	.08½	— .10½
Thyme	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Uva Ursi	lb.	.05	— .06
Water Pepper	lb.	.06	— .07
Witch Hazel	lb.	.07½	— .08
Wintergreen	lb.	.07	— .08
Wormwood	lb.	.23	— .25
Yerba Santa	lb.	.07	— .08

ROOTS

Aconite English	lb.	.66	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .74
*German	lb.	.69	— .75
*Powdered	lb.	.74	— .80
*Alkanet	lb.	1.75	— 1.90
Althea, cut	lb.	.49	— .57
Whole	lb.	.36	— .39
Angelica, American	lb.	.30	— .37
*German	lb.	.70	— .90
Arnica	lb.	.50	— .58
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.07	— .07¼
Bermuda	lb.	.50	— .51
St. Vincent	lb.	.09	— .10
Bamboo Brier	lb.	.05	— .07
Bearsfoot	lb.	.04½	— .05
Belladonna	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	3.10	— 3.35
Berberis, aq.	lb.	.15	— .16
Beth	lb.	.14	— .18
Bitter	lb.	.16	— .18

*Nominal.

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Blood	lb.	.09	— .10
Blueflag	lb.	.16	— .17
Bryonia	lb.	.39	— .49
Burdock, Imported	lb.	.32	— .42
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Calamus, bleached	lb.	2.70	— 2.90
Unbleached, natural	lb.	.24	— .26
Cohosh, black	lb.	.04	— .04½
Blue	lb.	.04	— .04½
Colchicum	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Colombo, whole	lb.	.13	— .15
Comfrey	lb.	.15	— .16
Culver's	lb.	.11½	— .12
Cranesbill see Geranium.			
Dandelion, English	lb.	.32	— .33
American	lb.	.32	— .33
Doggrass, true, imported	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Bermuda, cut	lb.	.75	— .80
Echinacea	lb.	.31	— .33
Elecampane	lb.	.09	— .11
Galangal	lb.	.14	— .16
Gelsemium	lb.	.10	— .11
Gentian	lb.	.14	— .16
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Geranium	lb.	.06	— .07
Powdered	lb.	.09	— .10
Ginger, Jamaica, unbleached	lb.	.17	— .20
Bleached	lb.	.21	— .23
Ginseng, Cultivated	lb.	5.70	— 5.80
Wild, Eastern	lb.	6.20	— 6.45
Northwestern	lb.	6.45	— 6.70
Southern	lb.	6.30	— 6.50
Golden Seal	lb.	5.50	— 5.75
Powdered	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Hellebore, Black	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
White, Domestic	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .26
*Imported	lb.	.40	— .44
Ipecac, Cartagena	lb.	2.40	— 2.45
Powdered	lb.	2.50	— 2.55
Rio	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Jalap, whole	lb.	.12	— .12½
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Kava Kava	lb.	.18½	— .19
Lady Slipper	lb.	.42	— .46
Licorice, Russian, cut	lb.	.80	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.17	— .18
Spanish natural, bales	lb.	.17½	— .18½
Selected	lb.	.25	— .26
Lovage, Amer.	lb.	.38	— .40
Manaca	lb.	.21	— .23
Mandrake	lb.	.08	— .08½
*Musk, Russian	lb.	4.95	— 5.00
Orris, Florentine, bold	lb.	.14	— .16
Verona	lb.	.13	— .14
Finger	lb.	1.65	— 1.70
Pareira Brava	lb.	.54	— .56
Pellitory	lb.	.35	— .47
Pink, true	lb.	.45	— .50
Pleurisy	lb.	.21	— .22
Poke	lb.	.04	— .04½
Rhatany	lb.	.15	— .17
Rhubarb Shensi	lb.	.74	— .79
Cuts	lb.	.41	— .65
High Dried	lb.	.21	— .22
Sarsaparilla, Honduras	lb.	.42	— .43
American	lb.	.18	— .20
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .27
Senega, Northern	lb.	.59	— .60
Southern	lb.	.60	— .62
Serpentaria	lb.	.31	— .33
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.09½	— .11½
*Snake, Black	lb.	.34	— .35
Canada, natural	lb.	.31	— .35
Stripped	lb.	.36	— .42
Spikenard	lb.	.22	— .24
Squaw Vine	lb.	.12	— .12¾
Squill, white	lb.	.12½	— .14
Stillingia	lb.	.09	— .10
Stone	lb.	.06	— .07
Unicorn false (helonias)	lb.	.27	— .28
True (Aletris)	lb.	.18	— .19
Valerian, Belgian	lb.	.80	— .95
*English	lb.	.71	— .76
*German	lb.	.80	— .85
Japanese	lb.	.53	— .55
Yellow Dock	lb.	.13½	— .15
Domestic	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Parilla	lb.	.10	— .12

SEEDS

*Anise, Levant	lb.	.34	— .35
Mexican	lb.	.24	— .24½
Russian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.26	— .26½
Star	lb.	.35	— .35½
Canary, Spanish	lb.	.06¼	— .07
*Dutch	lb.	.07½	— .08¼
Smyrna	lb.	.08	— .08½
South American	lb.	.06¾	— .07
Caraway, African	lb.	.64	— .64½
Cardamoms, bleached	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Ceylon, green	lb.	.47	— .47½
Decorticated	lb.	.60	— .60¼
Celery	lb.	.25	— .25½
Colchicum	lb.	2.45	— 2.50
Conium	lb.	.54	— .59
Coriander, Natural	lb.	.19	— .19½
Bleached, Domestic	lb.	.22	— .22½
Cumin, Levant	lb.	.19	— .19¼
Malta	lb.	.17¼	— .18
Mogador	lb.	.19	— .19½
Morocco	lb.	.17¼	— .17¾
Dill	lb.	.19	— .20
Fennel, French	lb.	.17	— .17½
*German, small	lb.	.25	— .26
*Roumanian ,small	lb.	.19½	— .21
Flax, whole	per bbl.	13.25	—13.50
Ground	lb.	.07	— .07½
Foenugreek	lb.	.11	— .11½
Domestic	lb.	.10	— .10½
*Hemp, Manchurian	lb.	.04¾	— .05
*Russian	lb.	.08	— .08½
Henbane	lb.	.31	— .33
Job's Tears, white	lb.	.09	— .10
Larkspur	lb.	.21½	— .23
Lobelia	lb.	.21¾	— .23½
Millet, natural	lb.	.04	— .04¼
*Hulled	lb.	.08	— .08½
Mustard, Bari, Brown	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Bombay, Brown	lb.	.10	— .10½
California, brown	lb.	.14	— .14½
Chinese	lb.	.08½	— .09
Dutch, yellow	lb.	.13½	— .14
English, yellow	lb.	.13½	— .14
*German, yellow	lb.	.14¼	— .15
Sicily, brown	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Parsley	lb.	.16½	— .18½
Poppy, Dutch	lb.	.70	— .71
*Russian	lb.	.65	— .66
*Turkish	lb.	.66	— .67
Pumpkin	lb.	.10¾	— .11
Quince, select	lb.	.79	— .89
Rape, English	lb.	.09½	— .10
Japanese	lb.	.09½	— .10
Sabadilla (whole)	lb.	.20½	— .23½
Stavesacre	lb.	.24½	— .28
Stramonium	lb.	.15½	— .17½
*Strophanthus, Hispidus	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Kombe	lb.	3.95	— 4.00
Sunflower, large	lb.	.04½	— .05
Small	lb.	.04½	— .04¾
Turmeric, Aleppy	lb.	.10	— .10¼
China	lb.	.07½	— .08
Madras	lb.	.08¼	— .08½
Worm, American	lb.	.06½	— .07½
Levant	lb.	.55	— .60

SPICES

Cassia, Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.20½	— .21
Canton, rolls	lb.	.12½	— .12¾
Saigon, rolls	lb.	.40	— .41
Capsicum, Bombay	lb.	.09	— .09½
Japan	lb.	.08	— .08½
Cassia Buds	lb.	.14	— .14¼
Chillies, Japan	lb.	.11¾	— .12
Mombasa	lb.	.25	— .25½
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.28	— .29
Cloves, Amboyna	lb.	.35	— .36
Penang	lb.	.35	— .35½
Zanzibar	lb.	.35	— .36
Ginger, African	lb.	.13	— .13¼
Cochin	lb.	.14½	— .15
Jamaica, grinding	lb.	.16	— .17
Jamaica	lb.	.20	— .22
Japan	lb.	.09½	— .10
Mace, Banda, No. 1	lb.	.51	— .52
Batavia, No. 1	lb.	.50	— .51
Nutmegs, 110s	lb.	.24	— .24½
Paprika, Hungarian	lb.	.26	— .27
Spanish	lb.	.18	— .20
Pepper, black, Sing	lb.	.24	— .24¼
White	lb.	.25	— .25¼
Pimento	lb.	.06	— .06⅛

WAXES

Bayberry	lb.	.33	— .36
Bees, white	lb.	.67½	— .70
Yellow, crude	lb.	.54	— .64
Yellow, refined	lb.	.66	— .70
Candelilla	lb.	.24	— .27
Carnauba, Flor.	lb.	.51	— .52
No. 1	lb.	.48	— .49
No. 2	lb.	.44	— .45
No. 3	lb.	.40	— .43
*Ceresin, Yellow	lb.	.16¾	— .18¼
*White	lb.	.22	— .25
Japan	lb.	.15	— .15½
*Montan, crude	lb.	.35	— .45
Ozokerite, crude, brown	lb.	.65	— .70
Green	lb.	.90	— .94
*Refined, white	lb.	.82	— .86
Domestic	lb.	.34	— .35
*Refined, yellow	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin, ref'd 120 deg. m.p.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Foreign, 130 deg. m.p.	lb.	.11¼	— .11¾

*Nominal.

Heavy Chemicals

Acetic acid 28 p.c.	lb.	.05½	— .06
56 p.c.	lb.	.10½	— .11¼
70 p.c.	lb.	.15½	— .16
80 p.c. Commercial	lb.	.22	— .25
Glacial	lb.	.34	— .35¼
Alum, ammonia, lump	lb.	.04¾	— .05¼
Ground	lb.	.05	— .05½
Powdered	lb.	.05	— .05¾
Chrome	lb.	.18	— .20
Potash, lump	lb.	.07¾	— .08¼
Ground	lb.	.8½	— .09
Powdered	lb.	.08¾	— .09¼
Soda, Ground	100 lbs.	—	— 6.38
Aluminum chloride, liq.	lb.	.04½	— .05
Sulph., high grade	lb.	.03½	— .03¾
Low grade	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Ammonia, Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .25
Ammonia Water, 26 deg., car	lb.	.06½	— .07¼
20 deg., carboys	lb.	.05	— .05½
18 deg., carboys	lb.	.04½	— .05
16 deg., carboys	lb.	—	— .04
Ammonium chloride, U.S.P.	lb.	.19	— .21
Sal Ammoniac, gray	lb.	.10	— .11
Granulated, white	lb.	.15¾	— .16¼
Lump	lb.	.15¼	— .16
Sulphate, foreign	100 lbs.	—	— —
Domestic	100 lbs.	.5⅞	— .06¼
Antimony Salts, 75 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
65 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
47 p.c.	lb.	—	— —
Blanc Fixe	lb.	.04½	— .05
Barium, chloride	ton	95.00	—100.00
Dioxide	lb.	.28	— .30
Nitrate	lb.	.11½	— .12
Barytes, floated, white	ton	30.00	—35.00
Off color	ton	14.00	—18.00
Bleaching powder, 35 p.c.	lb.	.01¼	— .2½
Calcium Acetate, crude 100 lbs.		5.25	— 5.30
Carbide	ton	70.00	—73.00
Carbonate	lb.	—	— —
Chloride, solid, f. o. b. N.Y.	ton	—	— —
Granulated, f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	—	— —
Solid, second hands	ton	30.00	—34.00
Gran., second hands	ton	40.00	—45.00
Sulphate	lb.	.10	— .12½
Carbon tetrachloride	lb.	.15½	— .16
Copper Carbonate	lb.	.33	— .35
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	.40	— .42
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .42
Sulphate, 98-99 p.c.	lb.	.09	— .10
Second hands	lb.	.09¼	— .09½
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .11
Copperas, f.o.b. works	100 lbs.	1.00	— 1.50
Fusel Oil, crude	gal.	2.65	— 2.75
Refined	gal.	3.75	— 4.00
Hydrofluoric, 30 p.c. in bbls.	lb.	—	— .05
48 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .09
52 p.c. in carboys	lb.	—	— .10
Lead, Acetate, brown sugar	lb.	.12½	— .13
White cryst.	lb.	.15½	— .16
Broken Cakes	lb.	—	— .13¼
Granulated	lb.	.14	— .15
Arsenate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .24
Paste	lb.	.10	— .12
Nitrate	lb.	.15	— .16
Oxide, Litharge, Amer. pd.	lb.	.09½	— .09¾
Red, American	lb.	—	— .10¼
Foreign	lb.	—	— —
White, Basic Carb., Amer. dry	lb.	—	— .09¾
in Oil, 100 lbs. or over	lb.	—	— .10¼
English	lb.	—	— —
Basic Sulphate	lb.	—	— .09¾
Magnesite, f.o.b. Cal.	ton	40.00	—45.00
f. o. b. N. Y.	ton	50.00	—52.00
Muriatic acid,			
18 deg. carboys	lb.	.01⅜	— .01½
20 deg. carboys	lb.	.01¾	— .02
22 deg. carboys	lb.	.02	— .02¼
Nitric acid, 36 deg. carboys	lb.	.05¼	— .06¼
38 deg. carboys	lb.	.06¾	— .07¼
40 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	— .07½
42 deg. carboys	lb.	.07½	— .08¼
Aqua Fortis, 36 deg. carb.	lb.	—	— .05½
38 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .05¾
40 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06
42 deg. carboys	lb.	—	— .06¼
Plaster of Paris	bbl.	1.50	— 1.75
True Dental	bbl.	1.75	— 2.00
Potash Bichromate	lb.	.36½	— .37
Carbonate, calc.	lb.	.70	— .75
Caustic, 88-92	lb.	.85	— .90
Chlorate, cryst.	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.69	— .74
Muriate, basis 80p.c.	per ton	ton 375.00	—400.00
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Yellow	lb.	1.00	— 1.05

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Saltpeter, crude	lb.	—	—
Refined	lb.	.31	— .38
Soda Ash, 58 p.c. in bags 100 lbs.		2.80	— 2.95
Dense	100 lb.	3.90	— 4.10
Bichromate	lb.	.15½	— .16¾
Bisulphate	lb.	—	— —
Carbonate, Sal.Soda,Am.100lbs		1.10	— 1.25
Caustic, dom. 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.90	— 7.25
Powd. or gran., 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	6.00	— 6.25
Chlorate	lb.	.25	— .26
Cyanide, bulk	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hyposulphite, bbls.	100 lbs.	1.60	— 1.75
Kegs	100 lbs.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate, techn.	100 lbs.	4.15	— 4.50
Refined	lb.	.06	— .06¼
Nitrite	lb.	.38	— .42
Prussiate	lb.	.30	— .35
Silicate 140 p.c.	100 lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Silicate, 40 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.05	— 1.25
Sulph., Glauber's salt	100 lbs.	.70	— .75
Sulphide, 30 p.c. cryst	lb.	.02	— .02¼
60 p.c.	per 100 lbs.	.03	— .03¼
Sulphur (crude) f.o.b. N.Y.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphur, crude, f.o.b. Baltimore	ton	45.00	—50.00
Sulphuric Acid		—	— —
60 deg. Pyrite	ton	19.00	—21.00
66 deg.	ton	29.00	—31.00
Oleum 20 p.c.		.02	— .02¼
Battery Acid,car's per 100 lbs		2.75	— 3.00

Dyestuffs, Tanning Materials and Accessories

COAL-TAR CRUDES AND INTERMEDIATES

Acid Amidonaphtholsulphonic	lb.	—	— 1.75
Acid Benzoic	lb.	5.50	— 8.00
Crude	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid H	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Acid Metanilic		—	— —
Acid, Naphthionic, white	lb.	1.50	— 1.70
Acid Naphthosulphonic		—	— —
Acid Naphthylamine sulphate		—	— —
Acid Sulphanilic	lb.	.33	— .34
p-Amidophenol	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
p-Amidophenol Hydrochloride	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Aminoazobenzene	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Aniline Oil	lb.	.28½	— .29½
Aniline Salts	lb.	.34	— .36
Aniline for red	lb.	1.12	— 1.15
Anthracene (80 p.c.)	lb.	.10	— .13
Anthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Benzaldehyde	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Benzidine	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Benzidine Sulphate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Benzol, C. P.	gal.	.54	— .58
Benzol, Com.	gal.	.54	— .58
Benzylchloride	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Chlorobenzol	lb.	—	— .31
Cumidine	lb.	—	— —
Diamedophenol	lb.	—	— —
o-Dianisidine	lb.	—	— —
Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.35	— .40
o-Dichlorbeazol	lb.	—	— —
p-Dichlorbenzol	lb.	.21	— .24
Diethylaniline	lb.	—	— 3.90
Dimethylaniline	lb.	60	— .62
Dinitrobenzol	lb.	.33	— .35
m-Dinitrobenzene	lb.	.45	— .50
Dinitrochlorbenzene	lb.	.50	— .56
Dinitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .75
Dinitrophenol	lb.	.68	— .70
Dinitrotoluol	lb.	.55	— .60
Diphenylamine	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Dioxynaphthalene	lb.	—	— —
Hydrazobenzene	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Induline	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Methylanthraquinone	lb.	—	— —
Monodinitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.48	— .52
Monoethylaniline	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Naphthalene	lb.	.09¼	— .10
Naphthalenediamine	lb.	—	— —
a-Naphthol	lb.	—	— 2.90
b-Naphthol	lb.	.75	— .80
Sublimed	lb.	.80	— .90
a-Naphthylamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
b-Naphthylamine	lb.	2.10	— 2.25
p-Nitraniline	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Nitrobenzene	lb.	.20	— .22
o-Nitrochlorbenzol	lb.	.50	— .56
Nitronaphthalene	lb.	.44	— .65
Nitronaphthol	lb.	—	— —
Nitrotoluol	lb.	.60	— .65
o-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.00
p-Nitrotoluol	lb.	—	— 1.25
m-Phenylenediamine	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
p-Phenylenediamine	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Phthalic Anhydride	lb.	6.40	— 6.50
Pseudo-Cumol	lb.	—	— —
Resorcinol	lb.	16.00	—17.00
Technical	lb.	—	— 9.00
Tetranitromethylaniline	lb.	—	— 2.50
Tolidin	lb.	—	— —
Toluidine	lb.	.80	— .90
o-Toluidine	lb.	.85	— 1.00
p-Toluidine	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Toluol, pure	gal.	1.80	— 2.00
Toluol Commercial 90 p.c.	gal.	1.80	— 2.05
m-Toluylenediamine	lb.	1.70	— 1.75
Xylene, pure	gal.	1.00	— 1.25
Xylene, Com.	gal.	.35	— .40
Xylidine	lb.	.75	— .80

COAL-TAR COLORS

Acid Black	lb.	1.75	— 1.80
Acid Blue	lb.	2.60	— 4.00
Acid Brown	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Acid Fuchsin	lb.	8.00	—10.00
Acid Orange	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Acid Orange II	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Acid Orange III	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Acid Red	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Acid Scarlet	lb.	4.00	— 5.00
Acid Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Alizarin Blue	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Alizarin Blue, bright	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Alizarin Blue, medium	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Alizarin Brown, conc.	lb.	8.50	—10.00
Alizarin Orange	lb.	8.25	— 9.50
Alizarin Yellow	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Alpine Red	lb.	6.00	— 7.00
Alpine Yellow	lb.	6.75	— 8.00
Azo Carmine	lb.	5.50	— 6.00
Azo Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Azo Yellow, green shade	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Azo Yellow, red shade	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Aurine	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Bismarck Brown Y	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Bismarck Brown F	lb.	1.25	— 1.50
Bismarck Brown FF conc.	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Bismarck Brown 3R	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Bismarck Brown R	lb.	1.25	— 2.00
Bright Red	lb.	3.00	— 3.75
Chrome Blue	lb.	2.60	— 2.80
Chrome Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Chrysamine Yellow	lb.	1.60	— 2.60
Chrysoidine	lb.	1.75	— 2.10
Chrysoidine R.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Chrysoidine Y	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Congo Red	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Crystal Violet	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Direct Acid Orange	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Direct Black	lb.	1.00	— 2.00
Direct Blue	lb.	2.60	— 3.00
Direct Sky Blue	lb.	6.50	— 8.00
Direct Brown	lb.	2.00	— 2.80
Direct Bordeaux	lb.	2.50	— 3.50
Direct Fast Red	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Direct Red	lb.	2.75	— 3.50
Direct Yellow	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Direct Fast Yellow	lb.	2.40	— 3.00
Direct Violet	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Fast Red, 6B extra, con't	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
T extra, contract	lb.	—	— 2.00
Fast Scarlet, contract	lb.	1.75	— 2.35
Fur Black, extra	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Fur Brown B	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
Fur Brown GG	lb.	6.25	— 8.00
Green Crystals	lb.	6.00	— 8.00
Indigo 20 p.c. paste	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Indigotine, conc.	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Indigotine, paste	lb.	1.50	— 2.10
Induline	lb.	1.90	— 2.50
Magenta	lb.	10.00	—12.00
Metanil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Medium Green	lb.	2.50	— 4.00
Methylene, Blue, tech.	lb.	5.00	— 6.00
Methyl Violet	lb.	4.00	— 4.75
Naphthol Green	lb.	4.35	— 5.00
Nigrosine, Oil Sol.	lb.	.80	— 1.00
Nigrosine, spts. sol.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Nigrosine water sol., blue Jet	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Naphthol Green	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Naphthylamine Red	lb.	4.50	— 6.00
Oil Black	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Oil Orange	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Oil Scarlet	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Oil Yellow	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Orange, R. G., contract	lb.	1.80	— 2.50
Orange Y, conc.	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Ponceau	lb.	1.10	— 1.50
Scarlet 2R	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Soluble Blue	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sulphur Black	lb.	17.00	—20.00
Sulphur Black E.S. standard	lb.	.50	— 1.10
Sulphur Black 100 p.c.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphur Black 150 p.c	lb.	—	— —
Sulphur Blue	lb.	—	— .85
Sulphur Blue-Black	lb.	2.60	— 3.25
Sulphur Brown Chestnut	lb.	4.00	— 4.20
Sulphur Green	lb.	.50	— .60
Sulphur Yellow	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Tartrazine	lb.	1.60	— 2.00
Wool Orange	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Victoria Blue	lb.	2.25	— 3.25
Victoria Blue, base	lb.	17.00	—20.00
Victoria Green	lb.	18.00	—21.00
Victoria Red	lb.	11.50	—14.00
Victoria Yellow	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Yellow for wool	lb.	7.00	— 8.00
		2.75	— 3.00

NATURAL DYESTUFFS

Annatto, fine	lb.	.33	— .34
Seed	lb.	.11	— .14½
Carmine No. 40	lb.	4.25	— 4.75
Cochineal	lb.	.55	— .60
Gambier, see tanning.			
Indigo, Bengal	lb.	3.50	— 4.50
Oudes	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Guatemala	lb.	2.35	— 2.65
Kurpahs	lb.	3.15	— 3.60
Madras	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.27	— .29
Nutgalls, blue Aleppo	lb.	—	— —
Chinese	lb.	.25	— .26
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quercitron Bark, see tanning.			
Sumac, see tanning.			
Turmeric, Madras	lb.	.09½	— .10
Aleppey	lb.	.10	— .10½
Pubna	lb.	—	— —
China	lb.	.07	— .07½

DYEWOODS

Barwood	lb.	—	— —
Camwood, chips	lb.	.17	— .20
Fustic Sticks	ton	40.00	—45.00
Chips	lb.	.05½	— .06
Hypernic, chips	lb.	.09	— .10
Logwood sticks	ton	39.50	—40.00
Chips	lb.	.02¾	— .03¼
Quercitron, see tanning.			
Red Saunders, chips	lb.	.15	— .17

EXTRACTS

Archil, double	lb.	.15	— .17
Triple	lb.	.18	— .23
Concentrated	lb.	.25	— .30
Cutch, Mangrove, see tanning.			
Rangoon, boxes	lb.	.12	— .13½
Liquid	lb.	.08½	— .09
Tablet	lb.	.10	— .12
Cudbear, French	lb.	—	— —
English	lb.	.18	— .24
Concentrated	lb.	—	— .38
Flavine	lb.	1.00	— 1.50
Fustic	lb.	.11	— .12
Gall	lb.	—	— .18
Hematine	lb.	.08	— .10
Crystals	lb.	.24	— .32
Hypernic, liquid	lb.	.18	— .20
Indigo, natural for cotton	lb.	.50	— .54
For wool	lb.	.30	— .32
Indigotine, 100 p.c. pure	lb.	—	— 5.50
Logwood, solid	lb.	.18½	— .19½
Crystals	lb.	.19	— .24
51 deg. Twaddle	lb.	.08	— .10
Contract	lb.	—	— —
Osage Orange—			
Powdered	lb.	—	— .25
Paste	lb.	.06	— .12
Persian Berries	lb.	—	— —
Quebracho, see tanning.			
Quercitron	lb.	.07	— .11
Sumac, see tanning.			

MISCELLANEOUS DYESTUFFS AND ACCESSORIES

Albumen, Egg	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Blood, imported	lb.	.57	— .65
Domestic	lb.	.48	— .50
russian blue	lb.	.80	— .90
Soluble	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Turkey Red Oil	lb.	.14	— .16
Zinc Dust, prime heavy	lb.	.18	— .25

RAW TANNING MATERIALS

Algarobilla	ton	140.00	—150.00
Divi Divi	ton	65.00	—75.00
Hemlock Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Mangrove African, 38 p.c.	ton	60.00	—62.00
Bark, S. A.	ton	45.00	—50.00
Myrobolans	ton	60.00	—65.00
Oak Bark	ton	15.00	—16.00
Ground	ton	—	—17.50
Quercitron Bark No. 1	ton	—	—50.00
No. 2	ton	—	—28.00
Sumac, Sicily, 27 p.c. ton	ton	85.00	—87.00
Virginia, 20 p.c. tan	ton	57.00	—59.00
Valonia Cups	ton	—	— —
Beard	ton	—	— —
Wattle Bark	ton	62.00	—64.00

TANNING EXTRACTS

Chestnut, ordinary, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02¾	— .02¾
Clarified, 25 p.c. tan, bbls.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Crystals, ordinary	lb.	—	— —
Clarified	lb.	—	— —
Drumtan, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.02¾	— .03
Gambier, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.10	— .10¼
Common	lb.	.16	— .16½
Cubes No. 1	lb.	.23	— .24
No. 2	lb.	.21	— .23

Drugs & Chemicals, Heavy Chemicals and Dyestuffs in Original Packages

Hemlock, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03½ —	.04¼
Larch, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.03 —	.03¼
Crystals, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Mangrove, 55 p.c. tan	lb.	.08 —	.12
Liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.08
Muskegon, 23-30 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01¾ —	.02½
Myrobalans, liq, 23-25 p.c.tan	lb.	.06 —	.07
Solid, 50 p.c. tan	lb.	.10 —	.11
Oak Bark, liquid, 23-25p.c.tan	lb.	.03¾ —	.04½
Quebracho, liquid, 35 p.c. tan treated	lb.	.05 —	.06
35 p.c. tan, untreated	lb.	— —	—
35 p.c. tan, bleaching	lb.	.07½ —	.08
Solid, 65 p.c. tan, ordinary	lb.	.09 —	.11
Clarified	lb.	.10 —	.12
Spruce, liquid, 20 p.c. tan, 50 p.c. total solids	lb.	.01 —	.01¼
Sumac, liquid, 25 p.c. tan	lb.	.06 —	.10½
Valonia, solid, 65 p.c. tan,	lb.	Nominal	

Oils

ANIMAL AND FISH
(Carloads)

*Cod, Newfoundland	gal.	.88 —	.90
Domestic, prime	gal.	.86 —	.88
Liver, Newfoundland	bbl.	75.00 —	80.00
Norwegian	bbl.	120.00 —	125.00
*Degras, American	lb.	.09¾ —	.10¾
*German	lb.	.10 —	.10½
English	lb.	.09½ —	.10
Neutral	lb.	.32 —	.35
Horse	lb.	.17 —	.18
Lard, prime winter	gal.	1.85 —	1.89
Off Prime	gal.	1.54 —	1.56
Extra, No. 1	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
No. 1	gal.	1.45 —	1.50
No. 2	gal.	1.40 —	1.45
Menhaden, Brown, strained	gal.	.84 —	.86
Light, strained	gal.	.88 —	.90
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.92 —	.94
White, bl'ch'd, winter	gal.	.94 —	.96
*Northern, crude	gal.	— —	—
*Seuthern, crude,f.o.b.plant	gal.	.79 —	.81
Neatsfoot, 20 deg	gal.	1.65 —	1.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
Dark	gal.	1.25 —	1.30
Prime	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
Oleo Oil	lb.	.21 —	.23
Herring	gal.	— —	—
*Porpoise, body	gal.	.80 —	.85
*Jaw	gal.	23.00 —	25.00
Red, (Crude Oleic Acid)	lb.	.14 —	.15
Saponified	lb.	.14½ —	.15¼
*Seal ,white	gal.	— —	—
Sod Oil	lb.	.10 —	.12
*Sperm bleached, winter	gal.	1.30 —	1.32
38 deg., cold test	gal.	1.28 —	1.30
45 deg., cold test			
Natural winter, 38 deg. cold test	gal.	1.27 —	1.29
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22½ —	.23¼
Double pressed	lb.	.23¾ —	.24½
Triple pressed	lb.	.24¾ —	.25¼
Tallow, acidless	gal.	1.50 —	1.54
Prime	gal.	1.45 —	1.50
Whale, Bleached, natural	gal.	.93 —	.95
Extra bleached, winter	gal.	.95 —	.97

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1 bbls.	lb.	.24 —	.25¼
Cases	lb.	.25½ —	.26
No. 3	lb.	.24 —	.24½
*Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.15½ —	.16
Cochin domestic	lb.	.18 —	.19
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.15½ —	.16
Corn, refined, bbls	lb.	15.60 —	16.00
Cottonseed, Crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.08 —	1.10
Summer yellow prime	bbl.	16.50 —	17.00
White	lb.	— —	—
*Winter, yellow	gal.	.12 —	.13
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.15 —	1.18
5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.17 —	1.19
Boiled, 5-bbl. lots	gal.	1.18 —	1.29
Double Boiled, 5 bbl. lots,	gal.	1.21 —	1.23
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.60 —	1.70
Foots	lb.	.19½ —	.20½
*Palm Lagos	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Commercial	lb.	.15½ —	.16½
Prime, red	lb.	.14¾ —	.15¼
*Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.16½ —	.17¾
*Imported	lb.	.19 —	.20
Peanut Oil, edible	gal.	1.30 —	1.35
Pine Oil, white steam	gal.	.61 —	.63
Yellow, steam	gal.	.53 —	.57
*Poppy Seed	gal.	3.00 —	3.25
Rapeseed, re'd, French, in *bbls.	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
*Blown	gal.	1.50 —	1.55
*Refined, English	gal.	1.40 —	1.45
Rosin, oil, first rect.	gal.	.39 —	.40
Second	gal.	.41 —	.42
*Sesame domestic	gal.	1.60 —	1.75
*Imported	gal.	3.00 —	3.10
*Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.14½ —	.15
Tar Oil, gen. dist.	lb.	.27 —	.31
Commercial	lb.	.23 —	.25

*Nominal.

MINERAL

Black, reduced, 29 gravity			
25-30 cold test	gal.	.13½ —	.14
29 gravity, 15 cold test	gal.	.14 —	.15
Summer	gal.	.13 —	.14
Cylinder, light filtered	gal.	.21 —	.26
Dark, filtered	gal.	.18 —	.19
Extra cold test	gal.	.26 —	.30
Dark steam refined	gal.	.15 —	.18
Neutral, W. Vo. 29 grav.	gal.	.26½ —	.27
Neutral, filtered lemon, 33@34 gravity	gal.	.21½ —	.22
White 30@31 gravity	gal.	.33 —	.34
Paraffin, high viscosity	gal.	.29½ —	.30
903@865 sp. gr.	gal.	.18½ —	.22
Red Paraffin	gal.	.18 —	.19
Spindle, filtered	gal.	.28 —	.35
No. 200	gal.	.24 —	.25
No. 100	gal.	.23½ —	.24
No. 110	gal.	.23 —	.23½

Miscellaneous

NAVAL STORES
(Carloads)

Spirits Turpentine in bbls.	gal.	.39 —	.39½
Wood Turpentine, steam distilled, bbls.	gal.	.34 —	.37
Turpentine, Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal.	.26 —	.33
Pitch, prime	200-lb bbl.	4.50 —	4.60
Tar, pure	50-gal. bbls.	11.00 —	12.00
Rosin, com. to g'd	280-bbl.	5.65 —	5.70

SHELLAC

D. C.	lb.	— —	.70
Diamond "I"	lb.	— —	.68½
V. S. O.	lb.	— —	.69
Fine Orange	lb.	— —	.64
Second Orange	lb.	— —	.61
T. N.	lb.	— —	.58
A. C. Garnet	lb.	— —	.58
Button	lb.	.64 —	.65
Regular, bleached	lb.	— —	.56
Bone, Dry	lb.	— —	.68

OIL CAKE AND MEAL

*Cottonseed Cake, f.o.b. Texas		— —	—
f.o.b. New Orleans		— —	—
Cottonseed, Meal f.o.b. Atlanta		42.50 —	43.00
Columbia		— —	—
New Orleans		— —	—
Corn Cake	short ton	37.00 —	40.00
Meal	short ton	41.00 —	42.00
Linseed cake, dom.	short ton	47.50 —	48.00
Linseed Meal	short ton	— —	49.00

SALT PRODUCTS

Salt, fine	280 lb. bbls.	— —	2.60
	200 lb. sacks	— —	1.70
Turk's Island—			
Coarse	140 lb. bags	— —	1.08
Mineral	140 lb. bags	— —	1.08
Salt Cake, bulk, 112 lbs.		.85 —	1.00

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS

Centrifugals—			
Prime	gal.	.45 —	.50
Open kettle	gal.	.40 —	.49
Blackstrap bbls.	gal.	.26 —	.28
Sugar Syrup, common	gal.	.35 —	.44
Fancy	lb.	.60 —	.70
Medium	lb.	.45 —	.50
Honey—			
*Buckwheat, ext.	lb.	.08 —	.08½
*Clover, Comb, fancy	lb.	.14 —	.14½
Clover, lower grades	lb.	.12 —	.13
Syrup, Corn, 42 deg.	lb.	— —	5.14

COCOA

Bahia	lb.	.11¾ —	.12¾
Caracas	lb.	.12½ —	.12¾
Hayti	lb.	.10½ —	.10¾
*Maracaibo	lb.	.22 —	.23
Trinidad	lb.	.12 —	.12¾

REFINED SUGAR
(Prices in Barrels)

	Amer.	Nat.	Fed. bu'le	War-eral	ner
Powdered	7.65	7.65	7.90	8 10	8 20
XXXX	7.70	7.70	7.95	8.20	8.20
Confectioners A	7.40	7.40	7.65	—	7.90
Standard Gran.	7.55	7.55	7.80	8.05	8.05

*Nominal.

Soap Makers' Materials

ANIMAL AND FISH OILS

*Menhaden, crude,f.o.b.mills	gal.	.82 —	.84
Brown strained	gal.	.84 —	.86
Light, strained	gal.	.88 —	.90
Yellow, bleached	gal.	.92 —	.94
White, bleached, winter	gal.	.94 —	.96
Neatsfoot 20 deg.	gal.	1.65 —	1.75
30 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
40 deg., cold test	gal.	1.60 —	1.65
Dark	gal.	1.25 —	1.30
Prime	gal.	1.55 —	1.60
Red (crude oleic acid)	lb.	.14 —	.15
Saponified	lb.	.14½ —	.15¼
Stearic, single pressed	lb.	.22½ —	.23¼
Double pressed	lb.	.23¾ —	.24¼
Triple pressed	lb.	.24¾ —	.25¼

VEGETABLE OILS

Castor, No. 1, bbls	lb.	.24 —	.25¼
No. 3	lb.	.24 —	.24½
Cocoanut, Ceylon, bbls.	lb.	.15½ —	.16
Cochin, domestic	lb.	.18 —	.19
Domestic, tanks	lb.	.15½ —	.16
Corn, crude, barrels		15.75 —	15.85
Refined, barrels		15.60 —	16.00
Cottonseed, crude, f.o.b. mills	gal.	1.08 —	1.10
Summer Yellow, prime	bbl.	16.50 —	17.00
White	gal.	— —	—
Winter Yellow	gal.	.12 —	.13
Linseed, raw, car lots	gal.	1.15 —	1.18
5 barrel lots	gal.	1.17 —	1.19
Olive, denatured	gal.	1.60 —	1.70
Foots	lb.	.19½ —	.20½
Palm Lagos	lb.	.17 —	.17¾
Prime, red	lb.	.14¾ —	.15¼
Palm Kernel, domestic	lb.	.16½ —	.17¾
Imported	lb.	.19 —	.20
Peanut, edible	gal.	1.25 —	1.30
Pine white steam	gal.	.61 —	.63
Yellow steam	gal.	.53 —	.57
Sesame, domestic	gal.	1.60 —	1.75
Imported	gal.	3.00 —	3.10
Soya Bean, Manchurian	lb.	.14½ —	.15

GREASES, LARDS, TALLOWS
(New York Market)

Grease, white	lb.	.16¾ —	.17¼
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16½
House	lb.	.15 —	.15½
Brown	lb.	.14½ —	.15
Yellow grease stearine	lb.	.15½ —	.16
White grease stearine	lb.	.17 —	.17½
Horse	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Lard	lb.	— —	.21
Compound		— —	—
Stearine, lard	lb.	.18½ —	.19
Oleo	lb.	.17¾ —	.18
Tallow, prime	lb.	.15½ —	.16
City Special	lb.	— —	.17¾
Choice Country	lb.	.16¾ —	.17½

(Western Markets)

Edible Tallow	lb.	.18 —	.18¼
Prime City	lb.	.18 —	.18¼
Prime Packers (loose)	lb.	.17½ —	.17¾
City Renderers (loose)	lb.	.16 —	.16½
Prime White	lb.	.17½ —	.17¾
No. 2 Packers, nominal	lb.	— —	.15
B. White	lb.	.16¼ —	.17
C. White (loose)	lb.	.17¼ —	.17½
Yellow	lb.	.16 —	.16¼
Brown	lb.	.14¾ —	.15
Bone	lb.	.15¾ —	.16
Prime Oleo Stearine	lb.	.18 —	.18¼
Yellow grease stearine(loose)	lb.	.16¼ —	.16½

CHEMICALS

Alkali, light, basis 48 p.c.		— —	—
Spot running pound, per cwt.		— —	—
Alum, Ammonium, lump	lb.	.04¾ —	.05¼
Potassium, lump	lb.	.07¾ —	.08½
Borax, barrels, crystals	lb.	.07¼ —	.07½
Powdered, bbls.	lb.	.08 —	.08¼
Caustic Potash, 88-92 p.c.	lb.	.84 —	.86
Caustic Soda, 76p.c. fused 100lbs		6.75 —	7.00
Mineral Soap Stock		— —	—
Potassium Carbonate	lb.	.70 —	.75
Sodium Carb., Sal Soda 100 lbs.		1.10 —	1.30
Sodium Sulphate, Glauber salts, 100 lbs.		.70 —	.75
Sodium Silicate, liquid 40 p.c. 100 lbs.		1.05 —	1.25
Sodium Silicate, liquid, 140 p.c. 100 lbs.		2.25 —	2.40

ESSENTIAL OILS

(See Prices Current, Pages 17-22)

*Nominal.

Jobbers' Prices of Drugs and Chemicals

NOTICE — The prices herein quoted are average prices to Retail Druggists now ruling in New York Market.

Suggestions from subscribers concerning items which they would like added to this list, or any further information desired, will receive prompt attention.

Acacia, select, white	lb.	.55	— .66
1st select, powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Fine granulated, 1st	lb.	.57	— .62
Seconds	lb.	.45	— .50
Sorts, Amber	lb.	.22	— .24
Sorts, sifted, white	lb.	.30	— .35
Acetal, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7	oz.	—	— 2.00
Acetamide, 1-oz. v.c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetanilid	lb.	.65	— .70
Acetic Anhydride, 1 lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	2.85	— 3.00
1 oz. s.v. 7	oz.	.25	— .30
Acetone, Pure C. P., med.	lb.	.45	— .48
Technical	lb.	.42	— .48
Acetonesulphite-Bayer—Preservative for Developing and Fixing Baths			
In 2 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 4 ounce boxes		—	— —
In 16 ounce boxes	ea.	—	— 3.50
Acetphenetidin, U. S. P.	oz.	1.85	— 2.00
Acetozone, P., D. & Co.	oz.	5.25	— 6.00
Acetyl-Salicylic-Acid	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
	oz.	—	— .30
Acid, Acetic, No. 8 (sp. gr., 1,040)	lb.	.13	— .16
U. S. P., 36 p.c.	lb.	.16	— .17
U. S. P., Glacial, 99 p.c.	lb.	.48	— .50
Acetylsalicylic (Aspirin)	oz.	.50	— .55
	lb.	—	— 3.75
Arsenic, powd.	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Arsenous, U.S.P., powdered	lb.	.35	— .45
Benzoic, Eng., true	oz.	.90	— 1.00
From Toluol	lb.	5.90	— 6.00
Boracic, cryst.	lb.	.13½	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .22
Impalp	lb.	.25	— .30
Bromic, 1-oz. g.s. v. 7	oz.	—	— .30
Butyric, 100 p.c.	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Cacodylic	oz.	—	— 2.00
Camphoric	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Carbolic, cryst., bulk	lb.	.49	— .50
10 and 25-lb. cans	lb.	.56	— .57
1-lb. bottles	lb.	.57	— .60
Crude, 10-95 p.c.	gal.	.45	— .75
Carminic, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .60
Chloracetic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.35	— .40
Chromic, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.20	— .25
1-lb.	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
C. P.	oz.	—	— .25
Chrysophanic, true, v.	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Cinnamic, pure	lb.	9.00	— 9.50
Synthetic v.	oz.	—	— —
Natural, 1 oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Citric, cryst. (kegs)	lb.	.75	— .77
Less than keg	lb.	.80	— .83
Granulated	lb.	.85	— .95
Cresylic	lb.	1.45	— 1.65
Dichloracetic, 1 oz. g.s.v. 7 oz.		—	— —
Formic, Conc. 1-lb. bottle lb.		—	— 1.25
	oz.	—	— .18
Gallic	oz.	.19	— .21
¼, ½, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Glycerophosphoric	oz.	.30	— .50
Hippuric	oz.	—	— —
Hydriodic, sp. gr., 1.50	oz.	.35	— .40
Hydrobrom, conc., v.	oz.	.08	— .10
Dil., U.S.P., oz. v. incl. oz.		.05	— .06
	lb.	.35	— .40
Hydrocyanic, 1 oz. vial, U. S. P.	oz.	.07	— .10
Hydrofluoric, 55 p.c., in gut. pch. bot.	lb.	—	— 2.30
52 p.c., ceres. bot.	lb.	—	— .80
Hypophosphorous, sol., 30 per cent.	oz.	.15	— .17
U. S. P., 10 p.c.	oz.	.07	— .09
Iodic	oz.	—	— 1.25
Lactic, U. S. P., 1-oz. v.	oz.	.40	— .45
	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Dilute	oz.	.12	— .15
Molybdic C. P.	lb.	6.00	—11.00
Malic, 1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— 2.00
Monochloracetic, crys.	oz.	.20	— .25
Muriatic, com., 20 deg. (Carboys) 120 lbs., (3½)	lb.	.06	— .08
C. P. Hydrochloric	lb.	.16	— .18
Nitric, 36 deg. carb	lb.	.09	— .10
36 deg., less	lb.	.12	— .14
38 deg., carboy	lb.	.08½	— .09
Acid, Nitric, 38 deg. less	lb.	.13	— .15
C. P. carboy	lb.	—	— .10
C. P. less	lb.	.15	— .20
Nitro-Muriatic	lb.	.25	— .30
Oleic, purified	lb.	.30	— .32
Oxalic	lb.	.50	— .60
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Palmitic (Technical)	lb.	.65	— .70
Phosphomolybdic	oz.	.80	— .85
Phosphoric, diluted	lb.	.18	— .20
U. S. P., 1880, p.c.	lb.	.40	— .50
Syrup, 85 p.c.	lb.	.45	— .47
Glacial sticks	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Phthalic	oz.	—	— .60
Picric	lb.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyrogallic, ¼, ½ and 1-lb. cans	lb.	4.30	— 4.50
1 oz. v.	oz.	.17	— .40
Pyroligneous, purified	lb.	.20	— .25
Crude	gal.	.30	— .40
Salicylic, 1-lb. cartons	lb.	1.17	— 1.22
Bulk	lb.	1.15	— 1.20
From Gaultheria, oz.	v.	.40	— .45
Succinic cryst.	oz.	.55	— .65
Sulphocarbolic(about 30p.c.)	oz.	—	— .25
Sulphosalicylic	oz.	.65	— .75
Sulphuric, Aromatic	lb.	.45	— .50
Com'l 66 deg. (c. 160 lb.)	lb.	—	— .03
Less	lb.	.07	— .08
C. P.	lb.	.15	— .17
Sulphurous, U.S.P., so'n.	lb.	.14	— .18
Tannic Comm'l lb. cart.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Medicinal	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Powdered	lb.	1.40	— 1.48
Tartaric cryst.	lb.	1.50	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	.92½	— 1.03
Trichloracetic	lb.	.37	— .40
Valeric, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.50	— .55
Acidol	oz.	—	— .60
Acoin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Aconite lvs. Eng., 1-lb. b.	lb.	—	— —
Leaves, German	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .34
Root English	lb.	—	— .90
Powdered	lb.	—	— 1.00
Root German	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	.70	— .80
Aconitine, Amorp. ⅛ oz. v. ea.		2.40	— 2.60
Nitrate, Amorp., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Cryst., 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Adalin	lb.	—	— —
Adamon	oz.	—	— 1.20
Adeps, Lanae, Anhydrous	lb.	.70	— .75
Hydrous	lb.	.60	— .65
(See also Lanoline)			
Adonidin, 15 gr. tube	gr.	—	— .20
Adrenalin, 1 gr. v.	oz.	—	— .85
Chloride, Solution	oz.	—	— .85
Adurol (developer) 16 oz. bottles incl.	ea.	—	—10.00
1 oz.	ea.	—	— .75
Agar Agar	lb.	.75	— .85
Agaric white	lb.	—	— 2.50
Agaricin	oz.	5.00	— 5.50
Agfa Intensifier, 8-oz. bottle incl. each	lb.	Nominal	Nominal
4-oz.	oz.	Nominal	Nominal
2-oz.	ea.	—	— .40
Agfa Reducer, 4-oz. bot. inc.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Agurin	oz.	—	— 1.70
10-10 gramme tubes in box.	ea.	—	— .75
Airol	oz.	—	— 1.15
Albumin, from eggs, Inpalp., Powd. sol	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Alcohol, Absolute	gal.	8.00	— 8.50
Cologne, Sp. 95 p.c., U.S.P., bbls.	gal.	4.35	— 4.40
Less	gal.	4.45	— 4.55
Com. 95 p.c. U.S.P., bbls. gal.		4.28	— 4.30
Less	gal.	4.35	— 4.45
Denatured, bls. & 1 lbs. gal.		1.13	— 1.25
Methylic (Wood) bbls.	gal.	1.15	— 1.35
Aldehyde, Commercial	lb.	.70	— .80
Aletrin (Resinoid)	oz.	.55	— .90
Alkanet root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Almond meal	lb.	.45	— .50
Almonds, Bitter, shelled	lb.	.43	— .53
Sweet Jordan	lb.	.45	— .55
Aloes, Barbadoes, true	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Cape	lb.	.14	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .27
Curacao, gourds	lb.	.33	— .37
Bulk	lb.	.13	— .18
Socotrine, True	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
Purified	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Aloin, 1 oz. v.	oz.	.10	— .12
Alphozone	oz.	3.00	— 4.00
Althea Root	lb.	.45	— .55
Cut	lb.	.75	— .85
Allspice, clean	lb.	.10	— .12
Alum, Ammonia, bbls.	lb.	.06½	— .08
Dried, 1 lb.. carton	lb.	.16	— .19
Ground, bbls. or less	lb.	.08	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.10	— .13
Chrome	lb.	.60	— .65
Potash, gran., pure	lb.	.15½	— .18
Powd. pure	lb.	.13½	— .16
Sodic, Technical	lb.	.45	— .50
Aluminum Acetate	lb.	.70	— .80
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Hydroxide, U.S.P.	lb.	.40	— .50
Metallic, powdered	oz.	.19	— .23
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .80
Salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.40
Sulphate, Com'l	lb.	.08	— .10
Cryst., C. P.	lb.	.40	— .45
Alumnol	lb.	—	— 5.50
Purified	lb.	.29	— .32
Alypin	oz.	—	— —
Ambergris, Black	dr.	2.00	— 2.40
Gray	dr.	3.00	— 3.50
Amidol (developer) 16-oz. bottles incl.		Nominal	
1-oz. bottle incl.	oz.	.65	— .75
Ammonia Water, 16 deg.	lb.	.08	— .09
20 deg.	lb.	.10	— .11
26 deg., Conc.	lb.	.11	— .16
Ammoniac, Gum, tears	lb.	.65	— .70
Powdered	lb.	—	— .75
Ammonium, Acetate, cryst.	oz.	.10	— .12
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .16
Bichromate	lb.	1.10	— 1.32
Bitartrate	lb.	.75	— 1.00
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide, 1-lb. bottles	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Carbonate, Jars	lb.	.15	— .18
Resub. Cubes, 1-lb. bot.	lb.	.29	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Citrate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	.12	— .15
Fluoride	lb.	1.05	— 2.10
Hypophosp. (lb. 2.15)	oz.	.18	— .20
Hydrosulphuret, 1-lb. g.s.b. 15	lb.	—	— .30
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Molybdate	oz.	.45	— .52
Muriate	lb.	.23	— .27
Com'l Gran.	lb.	.23	— .25
C. P. Gran.	lb.	.29	— .31
Nitrate, cryst.	lb.	.22	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.28	— .31
Granulated	lb.	.22	— .25
Nitroferrocyanide	lb.	—	— 6.50
Oxalate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	1.10	— 1.33
Persulphate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .13
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	.16	— .18
Phosphate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	.09	— .16
Pure, resub.	lb.	.20	— .25
Sulphocyanate, 1-lb. c.b. 9	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .20
Tartrate (neutral)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Valerate, U. S. P.	lb.	—	—15.00
Ammonol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Amyl Acetate	gal.	5.25	— 5.50
Technical	lb.	.68	— .78
Nitrate, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .43
Nitrite, sealed tube	oz.	—	— .35
Anaesthesin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Angelica Root, foreign	lb.	45	— .50
Seed	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Anise Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Star	lb.	.40	— .45
Angostura Bark	lb.	.60	— .65
Annatto Seed	lb.	.15	— .20
Anthion (Hypo. Elim), 100-gm. bottles	ea.	—	— .60
Anticol	oz.	—	— .50
Antifebrin	oz.	—	— .17
Antimony, arsenate	oz.	—	— .25
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, Sol'n, 1-lb. g.s.b. 14	lb.	.27	— .30
(Sol'n Butter of Antimony)			
Needle	lb.	.25	— .30
Oxide, white	lb.	—	— .60
Sulphurated (Kermes Mineral)	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Antipyrine	oz.	1.80	— 1.85
Apiol, liquid, green	oz.	—	— .25
Apocodeine Hydrochl, 15 gr.v.	ea.	—	— 4.50
Apomorphine, Muriate, Amorphous, ⅛-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Crystals, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—31.00
Areca Nuts	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
Argyol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Aristochin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.20
Aristol, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.80
Arnica Flowers	lb.	3.00	— 3.23
Powdered	lb.	3.15	— 3.22
Ground	lb.	3.00	— 3.10

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Arnica Root	lb.	.65	— .70
Arrowroot, American	lb.	.12	— .15
Bermuda, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Jamaica	lb.	—	— —
St. Vincent	lb.	.20	— .25
Taylor's ¼-lb. in tin foil boxes, 12 lb.	lb.	.45	— .48
Arsenic, Bromide, cryst.	oz.	.36	— .40
Chloride	oz.	—	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.38	— .40
White, powdered com'l	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.32	— .40
Yellow (Orpiment)	lb.	.35	— .80
Powdered, Medic.	lb.	.38	— .90
Asafetida, good fair	lb.	1.85	— 1.95
Powdered	lb.	2.05	— 2.10
Asbestos	lb.	.25	— .40
Aspidospermine, Amorph. 15 gr.		1.00	— 1.20
Cryst. 15 gr.	ea.	—	— 3.25
Aspirin	oz.	—	— .85
25 oz. lots	oz.	—	— .80
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.68
Capsules, 5 grain, boxes of 24	doz.	—	— 3.12
Tablets, 5 grain, boxes of 12	doz.	—	— 1.44
Tablets, 5 grain, bottles of 24	doz.	—	— 2.64
Tablets, per 100		—	— .88
Atophan (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— —
Atramin	oz.	—	— .15
Atropine, 5 grains		—	— 1.15
Sulphate, 5 grains		—	— 1.00
Balm of Gilead Buds	lb.	.40	— .45
Balmony Leaves, Pressed	lb.	—	— .28
Balsam Fir, Canada	lb.	1.20	— 1.28
Oregon	lb.	.20	— .25
Peru	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Tolu	lb.	.60	— .65
Baptisin (Resinoid)	oz.	.45	— .70
Barium Carb., prec., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., 1-lb. bots	lb.	—	— 1.00
Caustic Hyd'te, C.P. crys.	lb.	—	— .50
Chloride 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.25	— .42
Cyanide, techn.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Dioxide, Anhydrous	lb.	.55	— .60
Hydroxide, pure, crys.	lb.	.25	— .50
Iodide	oz.	—	— .40
Nitrate, powdered	lb.	.22	— .27
Pure, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Sulphate, Pow. (Barytes)	lb.	.07	— .10
Pure precip.	lb.	.25	— .30
Sulphate, for X-ray diag.	lb.	.50	— .55
	oz.	—	— .10
Basswood Bark, pressed	lb.	—	— .24
Bayberry Bark, select	lb.	.12	— .17
Bay Laurel Leaves	lb.	.12	— .15
Bay Rum, P. R., bbls.	gal.	—	— 2.35
Less	gal.	2.50	— 2.70
Beans, Calabar	lb.	.38	— .42
Tonka, Angostura	lb.	—	— 1.20
Para	lb.	.70	— .75
Surinam	lb.	.85	— .95
St. Ignatius	lb.	.30	— .35
Vanilla, Mexican, long	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Short	lb.	6.00	— 7.50
Cuts	lb.	4.50	— 5.00
Bourbon	lb.	3.75	— 4.50
So. American	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Tahiti	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Bebeerine hydrochlor	oz.	—	— 2.50
Sulphate	oz.	—	— 2.50
Belladonna lvs., 1-lb. bot.	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bulk	lb.	1.80	— 1.90
Root, German	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Powdered	lb.	4.45	— 4.70
Benzaldehyde	oz.	6.25	— 6.50
Benzanilide	oz.	—	— 2.50
Benzine	gal.	.30	— .40
Benzoin, Siam	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sumatra	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Benzonaphthol	oz.	—	— 1.10
Berberine, C.P., ½-oz. v.	ea.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	2.80	— 3.00
Berberis Aquifolium	lb.	.20	— .25
Beta Eucaine, (S. & G.)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Betanaphthol, resub., U.S.P.,	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
	oz.	.14	— .16
Betin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— —
Bismuth, Betanaph	oz.	—	— .43
Bromide	oz.	—	— .43
Citrate and Ammonium	lb.	4.45	— 4.60
Formic-iodide	oz.	—	— .45
Glycerite, N. F.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Hydroxide, pow'd.	lb.	—	— 5.05
Oleate, 50 p.c.	oz.	—	— .50
Oxychloride	lb.	—	— 4.35
Bismuth, Phenolsulphonate	lb.	—	— 9.30
Phosphate	lb.	—	— 5.20
Salicylate, 40 p.c.	lb.	—	— 4.75
Sub-benzoate	lb.	8.50	— 9.50
Subcarbonate	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Subgallate	lb.	3.50	— 3.70
Subiodide	lb.	5.15	— 5.50
Sublactate	lb.	—	— —
Subnitrate	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Subsalicylate, Basic U.S.P.	lb.	—	— 5.20
Tannate	oz.	.30	— .32
Valerate	oz.	.60	— .70
Blackhaw Bark	lb.	.30	— .35
Bloodroot	lb.	.22	— .25
Blue Mass (Blue Pill)	lb.	.98	— 1.05
Powdered	lb.	1.03	— 1.10
Blue Vitriol (see Copper Sulphate).			
Bone, Cuttlebsh	lb.	.50	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jeweler's	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Boneset, Leaves and Tops	lb.	—	— .20
Borax, Refined	lb.	.10	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .14
Bromalin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Bromine	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromoform	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Broom Tops	lb.	.18	— .30
Brucine	oz.	—	— 1.75
Bryony Root	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Buchu Leaves, long	lb.	1.45	— 1.55
Powdered	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Short	lb.	1.60	— 1.70
Powdered	lb.	1.70	— 1.80
Buckthorn Bark	lb.	.40	— .45
Buds, Balm of Gilead	lb.	.35	— .40
Cassia	lb.	.24	— .30
Burdock Root, Crushed	lb.	.35	— .45
Seed	lb.	—	— .34
Cacao Butter, bulk	lb.	.38	— .42
Baker's A and white	lb.	.48	— .55
Dutch	lb.	.55	— .60
Huyler's 12-lb. box	lb.	.48	— .55
Cadmium Bromide	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
1-oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .25
Carbonate	lb.	—	— 2.80
Iodide	lb.	4.75	— 5.16
Metal, sticks	lb.	—	— 2.15
Nitrate	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Sulphate	lb.	2.15	— 2.30
Caffeine, pure	lb.	—	—14.75
	oz.	—	— 1.00
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.45
Benzoate	oz.	1.25	— 1.55
Bromide	oz.	.90	— 1.10
Citrated	lb.	9.50	—10.00
Hydrobrom, gr. eff.	lb.	.60	— .75
Hydrochlor (true salt)	oz.	1.05	— 1.60
Salicylate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Sulphate, eighths	oz.	1.25	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	1.25	— 1.50
Calamine, Pink	lb.	.35	— .40
Calamus Root, peeled	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.55	— .60
White, peeled and split	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Calcium Acetate, dried	lb.	.70	— .80
Benzoate	oz.	—	— .40
Bromide	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Chloride, crude	lb.	.08	— .15
Fused	lb.	.65	— .90
Granulated	lb.	.12	— .18
Citrate	lb.	—	— —
Formate	oz.	.11	— .12
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.18	— .20
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.15	— 1.40
Iodide	lb.	4.10	— 4.60
Lactate	oz.	.19	— .22
Lactophosphate Sol.	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .85
Oxalate	lb.	—	— 1.50
Peroxide	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Permanganate	oz.	.35	— .40
Phosphate, Precip.	lb.	.90	— .95
Salicylate	lb.	—	— —
Sulphate, Precip., pure	lb.	.35	— .40
Sulphite	lb.	.14	— .18
Sulphocarbolate	oz.	.14	— .16
Calendula Flowers	lb.	3.25	— 3.50
Calomel (see Mercury Chlor.)			
Camphor, refined	lb.	.90	— .95
½-lb. squares	lb.	.92	— .96
Powdered	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Japanese	lb.	.94	— 1.00
Monobromated	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Canary Seed, Sicily	lb.	—	— —
Smyrna	lb.	—	— —
So. American	lb.	.10	— .20
Canella Bark, powdered	lb.	.30	— .34
Cannabine Tannate	oz.	—	— —
Cannabis Indica Herb	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Cantharides, Rus., sifted	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Powdered	lb.	5.65	— 5.75
Chinese	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Powdered	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Capsicin	oz.	.65	— .75
Cantharidin, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.75
Capsicum	lb.	.75	— .80
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Caoutchouc	lb.	—	— 1.50
Caramel (Burnt Sugar)	lb.	.18	— .25
Caraway	lb.	.85	— .96
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Carbon Disulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Tetrachloride	lb.	.25	— .40
Cardamom, Seed, bleached	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Decorticated	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Carmine, No. 40	oz.	.40	— .45
Carsol Compound	gal.	—	— .75
Cascara Amarga	lb.	.55	— .60
Sagrada Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Cascarilla Bark	lb.	.38	— .40
Cascarin	oz.	.45	— .75
Cassia, China	lb.	.15	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .35
Fistula	lb.	.23	— .25
Saigon, thin, select	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Catechu, Medicinal	lb.	.25	— .30
Catnip, lbs., pressed, oz.	lb.	.27	— .30
Caulophyllin	oz.	.35	— .50
Celery Seed	lb.	.40	— .45
Ceresin, white	lb.	.27	— .32
Yellow	lb.	.25	— .30
Cerium nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxalate	lb.	.85	— .95
Oxide	oz.	—	— .75
Chalk, Precipitated, English, 7-lb. bags	lb.	.12	— .15
Prepared, Eng., Thomas, 8-lb. box, white	box	.80	— .85
Pink	box	.60	— .70
White, bbls.	lb.	.00¾	— .04
Chamomile Flowers, Spanish	lb.	.65	— .70
Roman or Belgian	lb.	1.80	— 1.85
Charcoal, Animal, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .45
Willow, powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Wood, powdered	lb.	.08	— .12
Cherry Laurel Leaves	lb.	.40	— .47
Chicle	lb.	.80	— .85
Chinoidine	oz.	.12	— .13
Chinolin, pure	oz.	—	— .45
Chiretta	lb.	.40	— .50
Chloralamid, vials, 25 grs.	ea.	—	— 1.50
Chloral Hydrate, cryst.	lb.	1.65	— 1.80
Chlorine Water (0.4 p.c. chlorine)	lb.	—	— .30
Chloroform	lb.	.72	— .80
Chlorophyll, for Aqueous Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
For Alcoholic Sol.	oz.	.60	— .70
Chromium Chloride, subl.	oz.	—	— .90
Sulphate, scales	lb.	.95	— 1.35
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.40
Chrysarobin	oz.	.60	— .62
Cimicifugin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Cinchona Bark, pale, sel'd	lb.	.70	— .75
Red	lb.	.60	— .65
Yellow, Calisaya	lb.	.45	— .50
Cinchonidine, Alkal. pure	oz.	.95	— 1.20
Bisulphate	oz.	.51	— .65
Hydrobromide	oz.	.60	— .70
Hydrochloride	oz.	.60	— .70
Salicylate	oz.	.51	— .65
Sulphate	oz.	.57	— .67
Cinchonine, Alk.	oz.	.53	— .65
Bisulphate	oz.	.22	— .25
Hydrochloride	oz.	.38	— .50
Sulphate	oz.	.37	— .47
Salicylate	oz.	.38	— .40
Cinnabar	lb.	2.00	— 3.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon	lb.	.45	— .55
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Citol Solution, 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle	ea.	—	— .30
Civet	oz.	3.00	— 3.25
Cloves, Zanzibar	lb.	.45	— .50
Powdered, pure	lb.	.50	— .55
Penang	lb.	.50	— .55
Cobalt, powd. (Fly Poison)	lb.	.80	— .85
Carbonate	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	oz.	—	— .18
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .15
Sulphate	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Cocaine, Alk., ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	11.45	—11.65
Hydrochlor, cryst., ozs.	oz.	9.10	— 9.15
⅛-oz. vials	oz.	9.30	— 9.35
Oleate (5 p.c. Alk.)	oz.	—	— —
Coca Leaves, Huanuco	lb.	—	— —
Truxillo	lb.	.40	— .45
Cocculus, Ind. (Fish Ber.)	lb.	.12	— .15
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Cochineal, Honduras	lb.	.70	— .80

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Cochineal, Hond., Powdered	lb.	.85	— .95
Codeine	oz.	16.80	—18.15
Hydrochloride	oz.	15.45	—16.40
Nitrate	oz.	16 40	—16 60
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Phosphate	oz.	13.35	—13.65
Sulphate	oz.	14.05	—14.50
Cohosh Root, black	lb.	.15	— .20
Blue	lb.	.14	— .19
Colchicine, Amorph., 5 gr. v. gr.		—	— .17
Colchicum Root	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Powdered	lb.	3.50	— 4.00
Seed	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Powdered	lb.	3.55	— 3.70
Collodion, U. S. P., 1900	lb.	.60	— .65
Cantharidal, U. S. P.	lb.	8.50	— 9.25
Flexible, U. S. P.	lb.	.65	— .70
Styptic, U. S. P.	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Colocynth, select	lb.	.38	— .46
Pulp	lb.	.60	— .65
Colombo Root	lb.	.25	— .35
Coltsfoot Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Comfrey Root, crushed	lb.	.35	— .40
Condurango Bark, true	lb.	.30	— .34
Conium Leaves	lb.	.36	— .42
Seed	lb.	.25	— .30
Copaiba S. A.	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Para	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Copper, Acetate, distilled	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Ammoniated	lb.	.60	— .70
Arsenate	oz.	—	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .12
Carbonate	lb.	.45	— .60
Chloride, pure, cryst.	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Ferrocyanide, 1-oz. c.v. 4 oz.		—	— .15
Hydroxide	lb.	—	— 2.00
Iodide	oz.	.36	— .40
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .55
Oleate, 20 p.c.	oz.	—	— .23
Subacetate (Verdigris)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Powdered	lb.	1.10	— 1.15
Sulphate (Blue Vit.)	lb.	.16	— .18
Bbls.	lb.	.11	— .12
Powdered	lb.	.11	— .17
Copperas	lb.	.02 1-5	— .04
Coriander	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Corrosive Sublimate (see Mercury Bichloride)			
Coto Bark	lb.	.35	— .45
Cotoin, true, ¼-oz. v.	oz.	—	—27.00
Cotton Root Bark	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Couch Grass (Doggrass)		—	— —
Cramp Bark	lb.	.12	— .20
Coumarin	oz.	1.55	— 1.65
Cranebill	lb.	.24	— .29
Powdered	lb.	.30	— .35
Cream Tartar, powdered	lb.	.55	— .59
Creosote, Beechwood	oz.	.20	— .25
Carbonate	oz.	—	— 2.15
Phosphite	oz.	—	— —
Valerate	oz.	—	— 1.50
Cresol U. S. P.	lb.	.30	— .35
Croton-Chloral (Butylchl.)	oz.	.55	— .65
Cubeb Berries, sifted	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.30	— 1.35
Cudbear	lb.	.45	— .55
Culver's Root	lb.	.27	— .30
Cumin Seed	lb.	.30	— .35
Cyanine, 15 gr. vial	ea.	—	— —
Cypripedin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Damiana Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Dandelion Herb	lb.	.30	— .35
Root	lb.	.50	— .55
Cut	lb.	.48	— .50
Daturine Sulph. 5-10-15 gr. v. gr.		.25	— .32
Dermatol	oz.	.19	— .26
Dextrine, yellow	lb.	.12	— .14
White	lb.	.22	— .25
Dextro-quinine	oz.	—	— .37
Diacetylmorphine, Alk.	oz.	15.40	—16.60
Hydrochloride	oz.	14.60	—14.80
Dianol (developer), 1-lb. bots. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.		—	— .80
Diethyl Barbituric Acid (Veronal)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Digalen, ½-oz. v.	vial	—	— .80
Digipuratum, ½-oz.	ea.	—	— 1.70
Digitalin, eighths	oz.	20.00	—21.00
15 gr. vials	ea.	.75	— .85
Digitalis Leaves Eng.	lb.	—	— 1.25
Bulk	lb.	.60	— .65
Powdered	lb.	.65	— .70
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Digitoxin, 1 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 2.00
Diogen, 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .37
Dionin	oz.	20.00	—20.30
Diuretin	oz.	—	— 1.75
Dog Grass, cut	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Dover's Powder	lb.	3.50	— 3.75
Dragon's Blood powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Extra	lb.	1.40	— 1.45
Powdered	lb.	2.15	— 2 25
Reeds	lb.	2.20	— 2.25
Duboisine Sulph. 5 gr. tbs. gr.		—	— —
Duotol	oz.	—	— 1.50
Dwarf Elder	lb.	.35	— .40
Echinacea Root	lb.	.38	— .42
Ground	lb.	.40	— .44
Edinol (developer), 16-oz. bots incl.			
Eikonogen (developer), 16-oz. lb.		Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .45
Elaterin	15 grs.	—	— 2.00
Elaterium	oz.	2.00	— 2.20
Elderberries	lb.	.25	— .30
Flowers, pressed	lb.	.40	— .50
Juice, Sambuci	lb.	—	— .30
Elm Bark, select	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground, pure	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered, pure	lb.	.33	— .36
Emetin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	—13.00
Emetine, Alkaloid, 15 gr. v. ea.		—	— 2.75
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Eosine	oz.	—	— .80
Epsom Salts (see Mag. Sulph.)			
Ergot, Russia	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Ergotin, Bonjean	oz.	—	— .70
Ergotole	oz.	—	— 1.00
Erthroxylin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 6.30
Eserine (Alk.), 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .30
Sulphate, 1 gr. tubes	ea.	—	— .35
Eserine-Pilocarpine, 3 gr. v. ea.		—	— .80
Ether, Acetic	lb.	.50	— .60
Chloric	lb.	.60	— .80
Nitrous Conct.	lb.	.80	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	.44	— .49
U. S. P., 1880	lb.	.44	— .49
Valerianic	oz.	.52	— .62
Washed	lb.	.32	— .37
Ethyl Acetate, U. S. P.	lb.	.55	— .70
Benzoate	lb.	—	— 3.00
Bromide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride, 10 gm. seal, tube	ea.	—	— .40
Iodide, 1 oz. seal, tube	oz.	—	— .55
Eucaine Hydrochlor.	oz.	—	— 3.50
Eucalyptol, U. S. P.	oz.	.17	— .19
Eucalyptus Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Eudoxine	oz.	—	— 2.10
Eugenol, U. S. P. oz. 35	lb.	—	— 4.50
Euresol	oz.	—	— 2.10
Pro Capillis	oz.	—	— 2.10
Euonymin (Eclec. powd.)	oz.	.40	— .45
Euphorbium	lb.	.35	— .46
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Euphorine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Equinine	½ oz.	—	oz. —
Europhen	oz.	—	— 1.80
Exalgine	oz.	—	— 1.40
Extract Male Fern	oz.	—	— 1.55
Fennel Seed	lb.	.75	— .80
German	lb.	—	— .35
French	lb.	—	— .35
Ferratin	oz.	—	— 1.30
Tablets, 7½ gr. bots. of 50		—	— 1.30
Ferripyrin (Hoechst)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Ferrous Oxalate (Photog.), 1 lb. c.b. 9	lb.	—	— 1.50
1 oz. c.v. 4	oz.	—	— .15
Flaxseed, cleaned	bbls.	—	—14.50
Less	lb.	.10	— .13
Ground	lb.	.10½	— .13
Foenugreek Seed	lb.	.16	— .18
Ground	lb.	.23	— .25
Formaldehyde	lb.	.20½	— .35
Formosulphite, 1 lb. c.b. inc. lb.		—	— .50
¼-lb. c.b. inc.	lb.	—	— .20
Fuller's Earth	lb.	.05	— .08
Fustic, chips	lb.	.07	— .10
Gaduol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Galangal Root, selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Galbanum, strained	lb.	2.00	— 2.75
Gambier	lb.	.20	— .25
Gamboge, blocky	lb.	3.00	— 3.10
Powdered	lb.	3.15	— 3.20
Select, Pipe, bright	lb.	3.05	— 3.15
Garlic, on strings	string	.25	— .30
Gaultheria (see Wintergreen)			
Gelatin, French Coignets	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
German White Gold Label	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
German White Silver Label	lb.	2.00	— 2.10
Gelsemin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.25
Gelseminine C. P. crystals, Ger. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 5.00
Sulphate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— —
Gelsemium Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Gentian, Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Ginger Root, African	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Jamaica, bleached	lb.	.28	— .33
Ground	lb.	.33	— .36
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .38
Ginseng	lb.	7.50	— 8.50
Glauber's Salt (see Sodium Sulphate)			
Glucose	lb.	.12	— .15
Glycerin, C. P., bulk, drums and bbls. added	lb.	.66	— .68
in cans	lb.	.68	— .70
Less	lb.	.75	— .77
Glycin (developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Glycyrrhizin, Ammoniacal	ozs.	—	oz. 1.00
Goa Powder	lb.	6.50	— 7.50
Gold Chloride Acid, Yellow, 15 gr. g.s.v.	doz.	—	— 5.50
Brown, ¼-oz. v.	oz.	—	—12.25
Gold and Sodium Chloride, U. S. P., 15 gr. v.	doz.	2.80	— 3.40
Gold Thrd. (Coptis trifol)	lb.	1.20	— 1.40
Golden Seal Root	lb.	6.25	— 6.50
Powdered	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Grains of Paradise	lb.	4.00	— —
Powdered	lb.	4.50	— —
Grindelia Robusta Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.27	— .32
Squarrosa	lb.	.30	— .40
Guaiac, Resin	lb.	.40	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.50	— .55
Wood rasped	lb.	.03	— .06
Guaiacol liquid	oz.	1.60	— 1.65
Carbonate	oz.	6.00	— 6.50
Phosphite	oz.	—	— 1.75
Salicyl (Guaiac. Salol.)	oz.	—	— 1.60
Valerianate (Geosote)	oz.	—	— 1.34
Guaiaquin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Guarana (Paullinia)	lb.	1.45	— 1.50
Powdered	lb.	1.65	— 1.75
Gun Cotton (Pyroxylin)	oz.	.20	— .25
Gutta Percha, crude chips	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Sheet	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Helcosol	oz.	—	— 1.75
Heliotropin	oz.	—	— .32
Hellebore Root white powd.	lb.	.30	— .38
Helmitol	lb.	—	— —
Hemlock Bark crushed	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.18	— .20
Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hemogallol	oz.	—	— 80
Hemoglobin	oz.	—	— .30
Hemp Seed	lb.	.13	— .15
Hemol	oz.	.80	— .85
Henbane Leaves, Eng.	lb.	—	— —
German	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Powdered	lb.	3.60	— 3.85
Seed	lb.	—	— .40
Henna Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Heroin, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hyd'chl. 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .85
Hexamethylenamine	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Hiera Picra	lb.	—	— .45
Holocain, 1 gm. vials	ea.	—	— .35
Homatropin Alk.	gr.	.54	— .65
Hydrobromide	gr.	.54	— .65
Hydrochloride	gr.	.54	— .65
Salicylate and Sulphate	gr.	.54	— .65
Honey, strained	lb.	.21	— .25
Hops, select (1915)	lb.	.33	— .37
Pressed, ¼ and ½ lb. pkgs.	lb.	.35	— .43
Horehound Leaves	lb.	.30	— .35
Hydracetin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Hydrangea Root	lb.	.22	— .25
Hydrastin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 2.50
Muriate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 4.25
Sulphate (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 5.00
Hydrastine, Alk., C. P.	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrochloride	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Sulphate	oz.	24.00	—26.00
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .55
Hydrazine Sulphate	oz.	—	— .80
Hydroquinone, 1-lb. cans or cartons incl.	lb.	2.55	— 2.62
Hydrogen Peroxide, Sol., Medicinal	lb.	.18	— .25
Sol. Technical	lb.	.15	— .22
Hyoscine Hydrob., 1 gr. v.	gr.	.67	— .78
Hyoscyamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Hyoscyamine, Amorp., 15 gr. vials	ea.	—	— 3.75
Crystals, white	gr.	.30	— .35
Hydrobromide	gr.	.08	— .10
Hypnone	oz.	—	— 2.15
Hyrgolum (Colloidal Mer'y)	oz.	—	— .85
Iceland Moss	lb.	.32	— .35
Ichthalbin	oz.	—	— —
do Tablets 5 gr. 10 0in bot.		—	— 1.05

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Ichthyol	lb.	—	—
Ichthynat	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Imogen, 1 lb.	lb.	—	—
1 oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Indigo Bengal, true		3.75	— 5.00
Carmine, Dry	oz.	.50	— .56
Insect Powder	lb.	.55	— .65
Pure Uncol'd Dal'm	lb.	.80	— .85
Inulin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.25
Iodine Resublimed	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Monobromide	oz.	—	— .50
Monochloride	oz.	—	— .75
Trichloride	oz.	—	— .95
Iodipin, 10 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
25 p.c.	oz.	—	— —
Iodoform, cryst. & powd.	lb.	4.40	— 4.80
Deodorized	oz.	.70	— .90
Iodol	oz.	—	— —
Iodothyrine, ¼-oz. vials	oz.	—	— 3.90
Ipecac Root, Carthagena	lb.	2.75	— 3.06
Powdered	lb.	2.95	— 3.05
Rio	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Irish Moss, bleached	lb.	.22	— .25
Irisin (Eclectic Powder)	oz.	.36	— .45
Iron, Acetate, dry	oz.	.14	— .16
Benzoate	oz.	.40	— .50
Bromide	oz.	.18	— .22
Chloride, cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.30	— .40
Citrate, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.02
and Ammonia, Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
and Quin. Cit. U. S. P. (12 p.c. Q.) Scales	lb.	3.25	— 3.70
Quin. & Strychnine	lb.	3.75	— 4.35
Glycerinophosphate, sol.	oz.	—	— 4.60
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.15	— 2.25
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Syrup	lb.	.40	— .45
Nitrate Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	.27	— .30
Oxalate (Ferrous)	oz.	.15	— .17
Oxide (Subcarb.)	lb.	.11	— .18
Red, Saccharated		.45	— .48
Peptonized	lb.	—	— 3.00
Phosphate, gran., lb. bots.	lb.	.85	— .90
U. S. P. Scales	lb.	.85	— .93
Precipitated, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.35	— .40
Protocarb. (Vallet's M)	lb.	.30	— .40
Pyrophosp., Scales Sol.	lb.	.90	— .98
Quevenne's (by hydrn.)	lb.	.58	— .90
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .30
Sesquichloride	lb.	.30	— .35
Solution	lb.	.09	— .15
Subsulphate	lb.	.27	— .33
Solution (Monsel's)	lb.	.12	— .15
Sulph. (Copperas)	100 lbs.	2.20	— 2.50
Cryst., pure	lb.	.08	— .12
Dried	lb.	.15	— .18
Tartrate & Ammonium	lb.	.80	— .90
and Potass. Scales	lb.	1.10	— 1.20
Tersulph., Sol., U. S. P.	lb.	—	— .23
Valerate	lb.	.80	— .90
Isarol, glass bots.	lb.	—	— 3.70
Isinglass, Russian	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
American	lb.	.90	— 1.05
Jaborandi Leaves	lb.	.60	— .70
Jalap Root selected	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Jamaica Dogwood	lb.	—	— .25
Jequirity Seed (Abrus Precatorius)	oz.	.10	— .12
Job's Tears	lb.	.30	— .35
Juglandin (Resinoid)	oz.	.36	— .45
Juniper Berries	lb.	.12	— .15
Kamala	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Powdered	lb.	2.10	— 2.20
Purified	lb.	—	— 2.25
Kaolin	lb.	.07	— .09
Kava Kava	lb.	.26	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.72	— .80
Kola Nuts, small and large	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Kousso powdered	lb.	.65	— .75
Lactucarium	lb.	8.50	— 9.00
Lactophenin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Ladies' Slipper Root	lb.	.40	— .47
Lanoline	lb.	—	— —
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— —
Lanum, "Merck"	lb.	—	— .60
Anhydrous	lb.	—	— .75
(See also Adeps Lanae)			
Larkspur Seed	lb.	.32	— .37
Powdered	lb.	.37	— .42
Lavender Flowers	lb.	.40	— .45
Extra	lb.	.45	— .50
Hand picked	lb.	.55	— .60
Lead Acetate (sugar)	lb.	.23	— .28
Carbonate, Medicinal	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.75	— .85
Lead Chromate, pure fused	lb.	—	— 1.10
Iodide, powdered	oz.	.22	— .25
Nitrate	lb.	.23	— .35
Oleate, 10 p.c.	oz.	.20	— .25
Lecithin	oz.	—	— 2.00
Leeches, best Swedish	ea.	.18	— .20
Lemon Peel Ribbons	lb.	.20	— .25
Ground	lb.	.20	— .25
Lenigallol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Levulose, cryst.	oz.	—	— —
Licorice, Y & S ⅛s	lb.	.44½	— .52
Corigliano	lb.	—	— —
Mass	lb.	—	— —
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Root, Russian, cut	lb.	.90	— 1.00
Powdered	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Root, Spanish, bundles	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Lilacine	oz.	.75	— .90
Lime, Chlorinated, bulk	lb.	.06½	— .11
Assort., 1, ½ and ¼-lb.	lb.	.12	— .16
Lime Sulphurated, U. S. P.	lb.	.45	— .50
Litharge	lb.	.17	— .20
Lithium, Acetate	oz.	—	— .23
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Benzo-salicylate	lb.	—	— 2.85
Bitartrate	oz.	—	— .25
Bromide	lb.	—	— 3.20
Carbonate	lb.	1.85	— 2.00
Chloride	oz.	—	— .27
Citrate	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Iodide	oz.	—	— .48
Salicylate	lb.	3.15	— 3.35
Lobelia Herb	lb.	.15	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Seed (cleaned)	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered	lb.	.42	— .47
Lobelin (Resinoid)	oz.	.70	— 1.10
Lodestone	lb.	.30	— .35
Powdered	lb.	.35	— .40
London-Purple	lb.	.20	— .30
Lovage Root, sel., white	lb.	90	— 1.00
Seed	lb.	.60	— .70
Lupulin	lb.	3.00	— 3.50
Lycetol	oz.	—	— 4.25
Lycopodium	lb.	1.85	— 1.90
Mace, whole	lb.	.80	— .90
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.33	— .45
Powdered	lb.	—	— —
Magnesia, Calcined, See Oxide, heavy.			
Magnesium, Benzoate	oz.	—	— .45
Carbonate, U. S. P. 4 ozs.		.37	— .39
2-oz.	lb.	.38	— .40
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .33
Hypophosphite, pure	lb.	2.00	— 2.15
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Metal, Powdered	oz.	.57	— .65
Ribbon	oz.	.75	— .95
Nitrate	lb.	—	— .40
Oxide, yellow, pure	lb.	—	— .50
Technical	lb.	.36	— .38
Powdered, U. S. P.	lb.	.40	— .42
Technical, kegs	lb.	—	— .19
Bbls.	lb.	—	— .17
Ponderous, U. S. P.	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Technical	lb.	.90	— .95
Peroxide	lb.	2.45	— 2.60
Phosphate, pure	oz.	.06	— .08
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Sulphate (Sal. Epsom)	lb.	.08	— .09
C. P. Crystals	lb.	.20	— .25
Dried	lb.	.20	— .30
Malva Flowers large	lb.	—	— —
Blue, small	lb.	2.20	— 2.30
Manaca Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Mandrake Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.22	— .25
Manganese, Bromide	oz.	—	— .40
Carbonate, cryst., med.	oz.	—	— .10
Chloride, cryst.	lb.	.75	— .85
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.32	— .36
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.30	— 2.40
Iodide	oz.	—	— .42
Lactate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide black powder	lb.	.15	— .20
Peptonized	lb.	3.00	— 4.50
Peroxide, pure	lb.	.60	— .65
Sulph., pure crys.	lb.	.60	— .65
Manna, flake large	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Small	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Sorts	lb.	.85	— .90
Marjoram Leaves	lb.	.28	— .65
Mastic	lb.	.80	— .85
Matico leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Menthol, cryst.	lb.	3.30	— 4.10
Mercury	lb.	1.55	— 1.60
Ammon., pure precip.	lb.	2.35	— 2.60
Bichloride (cor. sub.)	lb.	1.95	— 2.15
Powdered	lb.	1.90	— 2.10
Bisulphate	lb.	1.80	— 2.00
Bromide	oz.	—	— .60
Mercury, Cyanide	lb.	—	— 5.65
Chloride Mild (cal'l)	lb.	2.09	— 2.30
Iodide, green, Proft.	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Red, (Pre.) Biniodide	lb.	5.00	— 5.15
Nitrate	oz.	—	— .25
Oxide, Red (red pre.)	lb.	2.26	— 2.50
Yellow	oz.	—	— .26
Salicylate	oz.	.22	— .25
Sulphate (Turp. M'l)	lb.	3.40	— 3.55
Sulphocyanate	lb.	3.50	— 3.65
Mercury with Chalk (by succussion)	lb.	1.05	— 1.15
Mesotan (25 oz. .42)	oz.	—	— .47
Metacarbol (devel.), 4-oz.	oz.	—	— —
1-oz	oz.	—	— —
Methylene, Blue	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Metol (developer), 16 oz.	oz.	—	— —
Millet Seed	lb.	.07	— .10
German	lb.	—	— —
Monomethyl-Para-amido-Phenol (chem. ident. with metol)	oz.	—	— 3.50
Morphine, Acet. ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	—13.20
Alkaloid, pure ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	15.00	—16.00
Hydrobromide, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	12.25	—13.00
Hydrochloride, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	12.25	—13.00
Meconate	oz.	—	—14.00
Sulphate, 1-oz. v.	oz.	10.80	—12.00
⅛-oz. vial	oz.	10.85	—12.00
Valerate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— —
Mullein, Flow., 1-lb. cans	lb.	2.75	— 3.25
Powdered	lb.	2.20	— 2.60
Musk Root	lb.	2.75	— 2.85
Seed	lb.	.45	— .50
Mustard Seed, black	lb.	.25	— .30
Ground	lb.	.26	— .33
White	lb.	.20	— .22
Ground	lb.	.35	— .40
Myricin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— .60
Myrrh (Gum-Resin)	lb.	.45	— .50
Naphthalene, flake or balls	lb.	.14	— .16
Napthol, Alpha	lb.	—	— 3.50
Beta, resubm.	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Beta, Benzoate	oz.	—	— 1.10
Narcotine, pure ⅛-oz.	ea.	—	— .25
Nerol (Identical with Amidol), 1-oz.	oz.	—	— .30
Nickel and Ammon. Sul.	lb.	.19	— .21
Acetate	oz.	—	— .15
Bromide	oz.	—	— .30
Chloride	lb.	—	— 1.00
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.70
Sulphate	lb.	—	— .27
Nirvanin	oz.	—	— 3.50
Nitro Glycerin 1 p.c. sol.	oz.	—	— .20
Novaspirin	oz.	—	— 1.00
25-oz. lots	oz.	—	— .90
Tablets, 100s		—	— 1.25
Novocain	oz.	—	— —
Hydrochl (Hoechst,) 5 gram vials	ea.	—	— —
Nutgalls	lb.	.75	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.90	— .95
Nutmegs	lb.	.35	— .46
Extra large 80 to lb.		.45	— .50
Nux Vomica	lb.	.15	— .18
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Oil, Almond, bitter	lb.	10.00	—17.00
Without acid	lb.	17.00	—18.00
Almonds sweet	lb.	1.05	— 1.20
Amber, crude, dark	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Rectified	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Angelica	oz.	—	— —
Aniseed, Star	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Bay	lb.	3.50	— 4.25
Benne (Sesame), Imported Bbls. or less	gal.	3.50	— 3.75
Bergamot	lb.	7.00	— 7.25
Birch, Black (Betula)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Birch Tar Crude	lb.	.50	— .55
Refined	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Cade	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Cajuput, bottles	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Camphor	lb.	.30	— .35
Capsicum	oz.	—	— .50
Caraway	lb.	7.00	— 7.50
Cassia	lb.	2.25	— 2.50
Castor, American	lb.	.27½	— .35
Cedar Leaves, pure	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Wood	lb.	.28	— .35
Celery	oz.	2.00	— 2.10
Chaulmoogra	lb.	2.50	— 2.60
Cherry Laurel	oz.	—	— .75
Cinnamon, Ceylon	oz.	1.50	— 1.75
Citronella	lb.	.65	— .75
Cloves	lb.	2.35	— 2.45
Cocoanut	lb.	.34½	— .40
Cod Liver, Newfoundland	gal.	3.10	— 3.20
Norwegian	gal.	4.60	— 4.70
Bbls.	ea.	123.00	—125.00
Martin's	bbls.	—	—135.00

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Oil, Copaiba, pure	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
Coriander	oz.	1.20	— 1.35
Cottonseed, yel. & wh.	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
Croton	lb.	1.20	— 1.30
Cubeb	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Cumin	lb.	6.50	— 7.00
Dill	oz.	.45	— .50
Erigeron, true	lb.	1.50	— 2.00
Fennel Seed, pure	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Eucalyptus	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Fusel, Crude	gal.	4.75	— 5.25
Pure	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Gaultheria Leaf	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Geranium, Rose	lb.	16.50	—18.50
Turkish	lb.	14.50	—15.00
Ginger	oz.	.55	— .60
Gingergrass	lb.	2.00	— 2.25
Haarlem, Dutch	doz.	—	— .85
Sylvester's	doz.	3.00	— 3.25
Hemlock	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Henbane	lb.	—	— 1.50
Juniper Berries	lb.	19.00	—20.00
Wood Comp'd	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Lard	gal.	2.00	— 2.10
Lavender, Mitcham	oz.	—	— —
Flowers	lb.	6.00	— 6.25
Garden, French	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Spike	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemon	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Lemongrass	lb.	1.50	— 1.60
Limes, expressed	lb.	3.40	— 3.50
Distilled	lb.	1.35	— 1.50
Linseed, boiled	gal.	1.28	— 1.33
Raw	gal.	1.27	— 1.32
Lobelia	oz.	—	— .75
Mace, distilled	lb.	3.25	— 4.00
Expressed	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Male Fern, Ethereal	oz.	1.45	— 1.55
Mustard, artificial	oz.	1.85	— 2.50
Essential	oz.	1.90	— 1.95
Musk	oz.	27.00	—28 00
Neatsfoot	gal.	1.90	— 2.00
Neroli, Bigarade, best	oz.	4.50	— 4 70
Petale, extra	oz.	5.25	— 5.50
Nutmeg	lb.	1.90	— 2.00
Olive Lucca, Cream, ½-gal., and 1-gal. cans	gal.	3.50	— 3.60
3 and 6 gal. cans	gal.	3.25	— 3.35
Malaga	gal.	2.25	— 2.35
Pompeian	gal.	2.70	— 3.00
Orange, bitter	lb.	3.00	— 3.25
Sweet	lb.	3.50	— 3.60
Origanum, mixture	lb.	.35	— .90
Palm Lagos	lb.	.16	— .20
Kernel	lb.	.35	— .40
Paraffin, Domestic	gal.	1.40	— 1.50
Light	gal.	—	— —
Russian	gal.	—	— —
Patchouli	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Peach Kernels	lb.	.45	— .55
Peanut	gal.	1.85	— 1.90
Pennyroyal	lb.	1.75	— 1.85
Pepper, black (Oleoresin, U. S. P.)	lb.	—	— —
Peppermint, N. Y.	lb.	3.00	— 3.60
Hotchkiss	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Western	lb.	3.00	— 3.66
Petit Grain	oz.	.75	— .85
Pimenta	lb.	3.30	— 3.40
Pine Needles	lb.	1.10	— 1.70
Rape Seed	gal.	1.90	— 2.00
Rhodinol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Rhodium	oz.	.30	— .40
Rose, Kissanlik	oz.	27.50	—28.00
Artificial	oz.	3.50	— 4.00
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
Trieste	lb.	.75	— .90
Rosin	gal.	.40	— .76
Rue, pure	oz.	.50	— .60
Sage	oz.	—	— .40
Salad, Union Oil Co.	gal.	1.65	— 1.70
Sandalwood, English	lb.	14.00	—15.00
West Indian	lb.	7.50	— 8.00
Sassafras	lb.	.75	— .80
Savin	lb.	7.25	— 7.50
Spearmint, pure	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Sperm, winter, bleached	gal.	1.55	— 1.65
Spruce	lb.	.75	— .90
Tansy	lb.	3.25	— 3.75
Tar, U. S. P.	gal.	.40	— .50
Thyme, commercial	lb.	.35	— .75
Red, No. 1	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
White	lb.	1.75	— 2.00
Whale	gal.	.70	— .75
Wine, Ethereal, light	lb.	4.00	— 4.50
Heavy, true, f. grapes	lb.	5.50	— 6.50
Wintergreen	lb.	4.75	— 5.00
Synthetic	lb.	1.40	— 1.50
Wormseed, Baltimore	lb.	5.00	— 5.25
Wormwood Amer., good	lb.	5.75	— 6.00
Ylang Ylang, true	oz.	1.20	— 1.25
Ointment, Citrine	lb.	.83	— .90
Iodine	lb.	—	— 1.00
Mercurial, ½ mercury	lb.	1.31	— 1.40
1-3 Mercury	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Zinc Oxide	lb.	—	— .50
Opium (Natural)	lb.	30.00	—32.00
Granulated	lb.	31.00	—35.00
U. S. P. powdered	lb.	31.50	—35.50
Orange Flowers	lb.	1.30	— 1.45
Peel, Curacao	lb.	.10	— .18
Orphol	oz.	—	— —
Orris, Florentine	lb.	.30	— .35
Select Finger	lb.	2.40	— 2.50
Verona	lb.	.20	— .25
Orthoform	oz.	—	— 3.75
Ortol (developer), 16-oz. bottles incl.	lb.	Nominal	
1-oz.	oz.	—	— .80
Ortol Bisulphate, tubes	set	—	— .50
Ovaraden	oz.	—	— 1.30
Ovarin	oz.	5.00	— 5.35
Oxgall, purified, U. S. P.	lb.	—	— 2.00
Palladium Dichloride, 15 gr v.ea.		—	— 2.50
Pancreatin, U. S. P.	oz.	.25	— .30
Paprika pods, Hungarian	lb.	.65	— .70
Paraffin	lb.	.16	— .20
Paraform	oz.	.14	— .18
Paraldehyde U S. P.	lb.	—	— 3.00
Paramidophenol (Hydrochloride) 1-oz. c.c. v. incl.	oz.	—	— —
Pareira Brava Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Paris Green	lb.	.55	— .58
Parsley Seed	lb.	.28	— .33
Patchouli Leaves	lb.	.50	— .55
Pelletierine Sulphate, 15 gr.v.ea.		—	— 1.75
Tannate, 15 gr. v.	ea.	—	— 1.00
Pellitory Root	lb.	.45	— .60
Pennyroyal, Herb	lb.	.20	— .25
Pepper ,black, clean sift	lb.	.35	— .40
White	lb.	.40	— .45
Peppermint Herb, Germ.	lb.	.70	— .75
Leaves, pressed, ozs.	lb.	.25	— .35
Persian Berries	lb.	.45	— .55
Petroleum, U. S. P., white	lb.	.21	— .27
Phenacetin (Bayer)	oz.	—	— 2.40
do (L. & F.)	oz.	—	— 2.10
Pheno-bromate	oz.	—	— 2.00
Phenol-bismuth	oz.	—	— .80
Phenolphthalein	oz.	1.45	— 1.60
Phosphorus, Amorphous	lb.	2.20	— 2.36
Photol	oz.	—	— 4.00
Pichi Herb	lb.	.22	— .25
Pilocarpine, Alk., pure	gr.	.10	— .12
Hydrobromide, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Hydrochloride, 5 gr. v.	ea.	—	— .40
Nitrate	gr.	.07	— .08
Salicylate, 5 gr. v.	gr.	—	— .10
Pink Root, true	lb.	.55	— .60
Piperidine	oz.	—	— 1.00
Piperin	oz.	1.00	— 1.20
Piperazine 10 grm. vial		—	— 3.00
Pipsissewa Leaves	lb.	.32	— .45
Pitch, Burgundy	lb.	.28	— .32
Plaster, calcined	bbl.	2.90	— 2.95
True, dentist's, sifted	bbl.	4.25	— 4.50
Platinite Ammonium Chloro, 15-gr. vials	ea.	1.80	— 2.00
Platinite Potassium Chlor., 15 gr. vials	ea.	2.00	— 2.20
Pleurisy Root	lb.	.25	— .30
Plumbago, C. P.	oz.	.50	— .60
Podophyllin (Resin)	lb.	4.00	— 4.25
Poke Berries	lb.	.20	— .22
Root	lb.	.16	— .20
Powdered	lb.	.20	— .25
Poppy Heads	lb.	.60	— .70
Seed blue (Maw)	lb.	.85	— .90
White	lb.	.36	— .38
Potassa, Caustic, com.	lb.	1.00	— 1.15
White sticks	lb.	1.55	— 1.65
Potassium Acetate	lb.	1.60	— 1.65
Arsenate	oz.	.12	— .15
Arsenite	oz.	—	— .15
Benzoate	oz.	.30	— .45
Bicarbonate	lb.	1.55	— 1.75
Bichromate	lb.	.50	— .55
Bisulphate, cryst.	lb.	—	— .80
C. P.	lb.	1.00	— 1.25
Bisulphite	lb.	1.60	— 1.80
Bitartrate (Cream Tartar) pure and powdered	lb.	.51	— .55
Borate	lb.	—	— .90
Potassium Bromide	lb.	1.15	— 1.35
Carbonate tech.(Pearl Ash)	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
U. S. P.	lb.	1.60	— 1.75
Refined (Sal Tartar)	lb.	1.70	— 1.85
Chlorate	lb.	.58	— .72
Granulated	lb.	.78	— .85
Powdered	lb.	.59	— .73
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	1.35	— 1.45
Citrate	lb.	1.95	— 2.05
Cyanide	lb.	2.50	— 2.75
Fluoride	lb.	3.75	— 4.00
Glycerophosphate	oz.	.27	— .30
Hypophosphite	lb.	2.25	— 2.35
Iodide	lb.	3.00	— 3.15
Iodate	oz.	—	— .35
Lactate 75-80 p.c.	lb.	—	— 2.80
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .24
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9 lb.	lb.	1.50	— 1.80
Nitrate	lb.	.43	— .49
Powdered	lb.	.44	— .50
C. P.	lb.	.50	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	5.00	— 5.50
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— .32
C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Prussiate, red	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Yellow	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Salicylate	oz.	.20	— .25
Sulphate	lb.	.80	— .90
Sulphide	lb.	1.10	— 1.40
C. P.	lb.	.90	— 1.15
Tartrate, Powdered (Soluble Tartar)	lb.	1.30	— 1.40
Prickly Ash Bark	lb.	.25	— .30
Powdered	lb.	.32	— .37
Berries	lb.	.25	— .30
Protargol	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Pulsatilla Herb	lb.	4.20	— 5.00
Pumpkin Seed	lb.	.20	— .25
Pyoktanin Blue	oz.	2.50	— 3.00
Pyridine	oz.	—	— .25
Pyramidon	oz.	—	— 2.50
Pyrocatechin Resublimed	oz.	—	— .80
Quassia, rasped	lb.	.18	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.24	— .28
Quebracho Bark	lb.	.45	— .50
Queen of Meadow Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Quince Seed	lb.	1.10	— 1.25
Quinidine, Alk., cryst.	oz.	.82	— 1.00
Sulph.	oz.	.47	— .57
Quinine, Alkaloid	oz.	—	— 1.64
Acetate	oz.	—	— 1.81
Bisulphate	oz.	.88	— 1.00
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 1.60
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 1.60
Benzoate	oz.	—	— —
Bisulphate	oz.	.85	— 1.00
Carbolate	oz.	—	— —
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.48
Glycerophosphate	oz.	—	— 2.47
Hydrobromide	oz.	—	— 1.42
Hydrochloride	oz.	—	— 1.42
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 1.61
Phenolsulphonate	oz.	—	— 1.44
Phosphate	oz.	—	— —
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.61
Salicylate	oz.	—	— 1.39
Sulphate, 100-oz. tins	oz.	.80	— .81
5-oz. cans	oz.	.85	— .88
1-oz. cans	oz.	.90	— .95
Valerate	oz.	—	— —
Rape Seed, English	lb.	.12	— .14
German	lb.	.10	— .12
Raspberries, dried	lb.	.60	— .65
Red Saunders	lb.	.16	— .20
Rennet, powder	oz.	—	— .75
Resin, common	lb.	.08	— .10
Good, strained, per 280 lbs.		8.00	— 8.25
Powdered	lb.	.12	— .18
Resor-Bisnol	oz.	—	— 1.00
Resorcin, pure white	oz.	1.25	— 1.30
Rhatany Root	lb.	.27	— .35
Rhamin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Rhodol (developer) 1-lb. bottles incl.	lb.	—	— —
1-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Rhubarb, Canton	lb.	.55	— .85
Clippings	lb.	.35	— .45
Powdered	lb.	.75	— 1.15
Rochelle Salt	lb.	.41½	— .47
Rodinal (Developer), 16-oz. bot. incl.	lb.	—	— —
3-oz. bottle incl.	ea.	—	— .75
Rose Leaves, pale	lb.	.90	— 1.20
Red	lb.	1.90	— 2.15
Rosemary Flowers	lb.	.55	— .60
Leaves	lb.	.25	— .30
Rotten Stone	lb.	.07	— .10
Rubidium Bromide	oz.	—	— 1.76
Iodide, 1-oz. v.	ea.	2.00	— 2.25

New York Jobbers' Prices Current of Drugs and Chemicals

Saccharin	oz.	—	— 3.00
Saffron, Amer. (safflower)	lb.	.75	— .80
Spanish true Valencia	lb.	12.50	—13.00
Sage Leaves	lb.	.30	— .40
Domestic	lb.	.50	— .60
Sajodin Tabs.	vial	.75	— .90
St. John's Bread	lb.	.12	— .15
Salicin	oz.	1.50	— 1.60
Saliformin	oz.	—	— 1.00
Salipyrin	oz.	—	— .80
Salol	lb.	2.00	— 2.50
Salophen	tube	1.50	— 1.80
Saloquinine	oz.	—	— 1.25
Saltpeter (See Pot. Nitrate)			
Sandalwood	lb.	.50	— .55
Ground	lb.	.60	— .65
Sandarac, Gum, clean	lb.	.60	— .65
Sanguinarin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.00
Santonin	oz.	2.95	— 3.05
Saponin crude	lb.	—	— 4.00
Sarsaparilla Root Hon. cut	lb.	.52	— .58
Mexican cut	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.40	— .45
Bark	lb.	.17	— .22
Sassafras, Pith	oz.	.18	— .20
Satrapol	oz.	—	— .40
Saw Palmetto Berries	lb.	.18	— .20
Scammony, Resin	oz.	.25	— .30
Scarlet Red, Biebrich, Med'loz.		—	— 2.25
Scopolamine Hydrobromide, 15 gr. vial	ea.	3.50	— 3.75
Hydrochloride 5 gr. v.	ea.	.75	— 1.00
Senecin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 1.50
Senega Root	lb.	.80	— .90
Seidlitz Mixture	lb.	.32	— .37
Senna Leaves Alexandria	lb.	.75	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.60	— .65
Tinnevelly select	lb.	.35	— .40
Senna Pods	lb.	.40	— .45
Senol Solution 1-lb. bottle	lb.	—	— —
3-oz.	oz.	—	— —
Sepia, True	oz.	—	— .45
Serpentaria (Va. Snake Root)	lb.	.50	— .55
Silver, Chloride	oz.	.73	— .80
Citrate	oz.	—	— 1.15
Cyanide	oz.	1.04	— 1.10
Iodide	oz.	—	— 1.19
Lactate	oz.	—	— 1.00
Nitrate, cryst.	oz.	.55	— .60
Fused Cones	oz.	.65	— .70
Nucleinate	oz.	.60	— .65
Oxide	oz.	1.10	— 1.20
Simaruba, Bark of Root	lb.	.70	— .75
Skullcap Leaves	lb.	.32	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.29	— .34
Skunk Cabbage	lb.	.20	— .25
Smilacin (Resinoid)	oz.	—	— 3.00
Snakeroot, Canada	lb.	.35	— .45
Soap, Castile, green	lb.	.20	— .22
Mottled, genuine	lb.	.20	— .22
White Conti's	lb.	.38	— .45
Soft, green	lb.	.40	— .42
Soap Tree Bark, whole	lb.	.12	— .16
Cut	lb.	.23	— .28
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .30
Soda, Caustic, purified, fused	lb.	.50	— .60
Caustic, pure (by alcohol) stks		—	— .85
Sodium, Acetate	lb.	.20	— .25
Arsenate	lb.	.25	— .60
Arsenite, pure	lb.	.75	— .85
Benzoate	lb.	5 75	— 5.85
Bicarbonate	lb.	.03	— .07
Bichromate	lb.	.35	— .40
C. P., powdered	oz.	.08	— .10
Bitartrate	lb.	.80	— .90
Bromide	lb.	.65	— .75
Cacodylate, 1 oz.	ea.	3.20	— 3.40
Carbon (Sal Soda)	lb.	.02½	— .04
C. P., cryst., U. S. P.	lb.	.13	— .19
Dried purified	lb.	.16	— .18
Granulated	lb.	.02½	— .04
Chlorate	lb.	.55	— .65
Chloride, C. P.	lb.	.15	— .18
Cinnamate	oz.	.60	— .70
Citrate	lb.	.80	— .85
Cyanide	lb.	.40	— .55
Glycerophosphate, 75 p.c.	oz.	.18	— .22
Hypophosphite	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Hyposulphite, cryst.	lb.	.04	— .06
Kegs, 112 lbs.	lb.	.02½	— .03
Granular	lb.	.02¾	— .06
Iodide (oz. .37-.40)	lb.	4.25	— 4.50
Lactophosphate	oz.	.20	— .25
Metabisulphite, 1-lb. c.b. 9.lb.		—	— .70
Nitrate	lb.	.17	— .30
Nitrite	lb.	—	— .90
Oxalate	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Perborate	lb.	.55	— .60
Permanganate	lb.	—	— 5.85
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Sodium Phosphate, cryst.	lb.	.14	— .15
Pure, cryst.	lb.	.10	— .14
Recrystalized	lb.	.16	— .17
Dried	lb.	.26	— .28
Phosphomolybdate	oz.	.47	— .55
Salicylate	lb.	1.20	— 1.25
From Oil Wintergreen	lb.	4.25	— 5.00
Silicate, dry	lb.	.14	—.16
Liquid	lb.	.08	— .10
Silicofluoride	oz.	—	— .15
Succinate	lb.	6.00	— 6.50
Sulphate (Sal. Glauber)	lb.	.04	— .05
Pure cryst.	lb.	.08	— .12
Dry	lb.	.08	— .12
Sulphide	lb.	.30	— .35
Sulphite, cryst.	lb.	.12	— .17
Pure, dried (Anhydrous)	lb.	.24	— .27
Tungstate, 1-lb. c.b. 8.	lb.	1.00	— 1.60
Valerate	oz.	—	— .75
and Potassium Tartrate (Rochelle Salt)	lb.	.34	— .44
Spartein, Sulph.	oz.	7.50	— 7.75
Spearmint Leaves, ozs.	lb.	.34	— .38
Spermaceti, cakes	lb.	.36	— .38
Spikenard Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Spruce Gum	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Extra	lb.	1.50	— 1.65
Spirit, Ammonia, U. S. P.	lb.	.80	— .85
Aromatic	lb.	.70	— .75
Ether, comp.	lb.	—	— 1.80
Nitrous, U. S. P.	lb.	.52	— .60
Spirits Turpentine	gal.	.43	— .55
Squawvine Root	lb.	.46	— .58
Squill Root, white	lb.	.20	— .24
Starch, iodized	lb.	—	— 4.20
Stavesacre, seed	lb.	.50	— .60
Stillingia Root	lb.	.20	— .25
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
Storax, liquid	lb.	—	— 9.00
Stovain, ¼-oz.	doz.	—	— 9.00
½-oz.	doz.	—	—16.00
Stramonium Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.45	— .50
Pressed, ozs.	lb.	.38	— .43
Seed	lb.	.20	— .22
Powdered	lb.	.25	— .28
Strontium Acetate	oz.	.10	— .12
Bromide	lb.	.90	— 1.10
Carbonate	lb.	.55	— .60
Chloride	lb.	.40	— .60
Iodide	oz.	.24	— .28
Lactate	oz.	.18	— .22
Nitrate, dry	lb.	.33	— .40
Granular, C. P.	lb.	—	— —
Peroxide (Hydrated)	lb.	2.75	— 3.00
Salicylate	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Strophanthus Seed, brown	lb.	1.50	— 1.75
Green	lb.	2.65	— 2 75
Powdered	lb.	2.80	— 2.85
Strychnine, Acetate, ⅛th	oz.	2.25	— 2.38
Alk., pow'd., ⅛th-oz. v.	oz.	2.10	— 2.15
Arsenate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Arsenite	oz.	—	— 2.35
Glycerophosphate, ⅛-oz. v.	oz.	—	— 3.35
Hypophosphite	oz.	—	— 2.75
Nitrate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 2.35
Phosphate	oz.	—	— 2.35
Sulphate, ⅛th oz. v.	oz.	—	— 1.85
Sublamine, S. & G.	oz.	—	— .50
Sugar of Milk, powdered	lb.	.52	— .54
1-lb. cartons	lb.	.52	— .54
Sulfonal, Bayer	oz.	—	— 1.35
L. & F.	oz.	—	— 1.00
Sulphonmethane, U. S. P.	oz.	1.00	— 1.06
Sulphonethylmeth, U. S. P.	oz.	1.25	— 1.35
Sulphothyol	lb.	—	— 2.50
Sulphur Chloride	lb.	—	— .50
Flowers	lb.	.09	— .11
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Lac, precipitated	lb.	.55	— .60
Roll	lb.	.06	— .07
Washed	lb.	.11	— .13
Sumac bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Summer Savory Leaves	lb.	.35	— .40
Sunflower Seeds	lb.	.07½	— .12
Talcum powdered	lb.	.04	— .06
Purified	lb.	.16	— .20
Tamarinds	kegs	4.75	— 5.00
Tannalbin	oz.	—	— .85
Tannoform	oz.	—	— .50
Tar, Barbadoes	gal.	1.00	— 1.10
No. Carolina, pt. cans	doz.	—	— 1.25
Tartar Emetic	lb.	.70	— .76
Terebene (Optic. inact.)	lb.	—	— .75
Terpin Hydrate, 1-lb. car	lb.	.60	— .65
Terpinol	lb.	.95	— 1.05
Thalline sulphate	oz.	7.50	— 8.00
Thallium Acetate, 15 gr. v. ea		—	— .35
Theobromine	oz.	—	— 2.00
Theocin	oz.	—	— 2.70
Theophorin	oz.	—	— .75
Thiosinamine	lb.	—	— —
1-oz. c.v. inc.	oz.	—	— 2.00
Thiocarbamide	oz.	—	— 1.60
Thiocol	oz.	—	— 1.68
Thyme herb	lb.	.20	— .26
Thymol	lb.	22.25	—22.75
Iodide, U. S. P.	lb.	18.50	—19.50
Thyroids	lb.	—	—16.00
Tilia Flowers no leaves	lb.	.55	— .65
With leaves	lb.	.40	— .50
Tin, Chloride, pure	lb.	.55	— .60
Oxide, pure	lb.	.80	— .90
Toluene	lb.	—	— .50
Tolypyrin	oz.	—	— 1.25
Tormentilla Root	lb.	.40	— .50
Triphenin	oz.	—	— .50
Tragacanth Aleppo, extra	lb.	2.90	— 3.00
Aleppo, No. 1	lb.	2.65	— 2.75
Powdered	lb.	2.45	— 2.85
Turpentine, Chian, gen.	oz.	.45	— .50
Venice, true clopdy	lb.	4.00	— 4.10
Artificial	lb.	.18	— .20
Turkey Corn Root	lb.	.85	— 1.00
Turmeric, powdered	lb.	.16	— .20
Unicorn Root, true	lb.	.28	— .35
False	lb.	.40	— .45
Uran, Acetate, 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .60
1-lb.	lb.	—	— 6.00
Chlor., 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .45
Nitrate, 1-lb. g.s.b.	14 lb.	—	— 9.00
1-oz. g.s.b.	7 oz.	—	— .40
Sulph, 1-oz. g.s.v.	7 oz.	—	— .50
Uva Ursi	lb.	.15	— .20
Valerian Root, English	lb.	.85	— .90
Powdered	lb.	.95	— 1.00
Belgian	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Powdered	lb.	1.25	— 1.35
Vanillin	oz.	.80	— .87
Veratrine	oz.	—	— —
Sulphate	oz.	2.40	— 2.50
Veratrum Viride, Root	lb.	.15	— .20
Verdigris, pow'd, pure	lb.	.45	— .50
Veronal	oz.	—	— 4.20
Tablets, 5 gr. 10's	tube	—	— .60
	100s	—	— 5.00
Vervain Root	lb.	.28	— .35
Violet Flowers	lb.	1.15	— 1.25
Wahoo, Bark of Root	lb.	.45	— .50
Bark of Tree	lb.	.25	— .35
Walnut Leaves	lb.	.20	— .25
Water Pepper	lb.	.20	— .25
Wax, Bay	lb.	.40	— .45
Bees, yellow	lb.	.63	— .65
Carnauba, No. 1	lb.	.70	— .75
Japan	lb.	.30	— .35
White Hellebore, Root	lb.	.35	— .40
Powdered	lb.	.26	— .30
White Pine Bark	lb.	.15	— .20
Whiting	lb.	.03	— .03½
Wild Cherry Bark	lb.	.12	— .16
Ground	lb.	.14	— .18
Willow Bark, black	lb.	—	— .18
White	lb.	—	— .25
Wintergreen Leaves	lb.	.20	— .26
Winter's Bark	lb.	.65	— .75
Witch Hazel, Extract double Distilled	gal.	1.05	— 1.08
Barrels	gal.	.86	— .87
Witch Hazel Leaves	lb.	.15	— .20
Wormseed (Chenopodium)	lb.	.16	— .18
Levant (Santonica)	lb.	.90	— .95
Wormwood Herb	lb.	.25	— .30
Xeroform	lb.	—	— —
Yellow Dock Root	lb.	.18	— .22
Zinc, Acetate, 1-lb. bots.	lb.	.45	— .55
Benzoate	oz.	.90	— 1.00
Bromide	oz.	.20	— .25
Chloride, fused	lb.	.70	— .95
Granulated	lb.	.35	— .40
Iodide	oz.	.28	— .32
Metallic C. P.	lb.	.45	— .90
Gran., free from As.	lb.	.60	— 1.00
Hypophosphite	oz.	.22	— .25
Lactophosphate	oz.	—	— —
Oxide, American	lb.	.25	— .30
Eng. Hubbuck's	lb.	1.00	— 1.05
Peroxide	lb.	2.70	— 2.80
Phenate	oz.	—	— .25
Phenolsulphonate	lb.	1.00	— 1.10
Permanganate	oz.	—	— .45
Phosphate	lb.	1.25	— 1.40
Phosphide	oz.	.30	— .40
Salicylate	oz.	—	— —
Stearate	lb.	—	— .65
Sulphate, crystals	lb.	.08	— .10
C. P.	lb.	.18	— .25
Valerate	lb.	—	—13.00
	oz.	—	— 1.00

Imports and Exports of Drugs and Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Etc.

Imports from July 9 to July 16—Exports for Month of May

Imports

ARGOLS
1,515,564 pounds.
185,371 pounds.
50,115 pounds.

BALSAM COPAIBA—
118 cases, 5,380 pounds.
53 cases, 5,040 pounds.

BARK—
33 bales, 6,600 pounds buckthorn.

BEANS—
35 cases, 7,000 pounds vanilla.
159 casks, 7,360 pounds tonka.
257 bbls., 2,570 pounds tonka.

BISMUTH—
4,487 pounds.
2,342 pounds.

CAFFEINE—
19 cases, 950 pounds.

CASEIN—
448 bags, 4,480 pounds.

CHEMICAL PREPARATIONS—
2 cases, 100 pounds.

COCAINE—
1 case, 50 pounds.

COCO NUT OIL—
37,038 pounds
2,365,427 pounds.

COLLODION—
$3,396.

COPRA—
694 bags, 98,000 pounds.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
307,906 pounds gambier.
175 pounds indigo.
51,376 pounds indigo.
27,000 pounds indigo.
3,225 pounds orchil liquor.

ERGOT—
10 bags, 1,350 pounds.

ESSENTIAL OILS—
192 cases, 9,600 pounds.

FLOWERS—
25 bags, 2,000 pounds chamomile
3 cases, 300 pounds saffron.

GUARANA—
4 cases, 200 pounds.

GUMS—
61,677 pounds chicle.
33,263 pounds, chicle.
60,733 pounds, chicle.
20,914 pounds chicle.
150 pounds benzoin.
2,750 pounds olibanum.
2,900 pounds tragacanth.

HERBS—
300 pounds, medicinal.

IRON OXIDE—
36,825 pounds.

KOLA NUTS—
18 bags, 3,600 pounds.
5 barrels, 1,000 pounds.

LACTERINE—
1,076,703 pounds.
11,177 pounds.
18,739 pounds.

LEAVES—
7,125 pounds senna.
12,150 pounds sage.
1,500 pounds rosemary.
26,925 pounds buchu.

LIME—
176,000 pounds carbonate.
93,235 pounds citrate.

MANNA—
20 cases, 2,600 pounds.

MEDICINAL AND MISCELLANEOUS DRUG PREPARATIONS—
2 cases, 100 pounds drugs.
74 cases, 3,600 pounds medicine.

MYROBALANS—
5,985 pockets, 329,186 pounds.

NUX VOMICA—
2,200 pockets, 121,000 pounds.

PALM OIL—
7,425 pounds.

PEANUT OIL—
10,000 pounds.

PERFUMERY—
$7,178.
$12.
$13.

POTASSIUM BICARBONATE—
500 pounds.

ROOTS—
22,400 pounds ginger.
23,712 pounds, ginger.
11,700 pounds orris.
400 pounds pellitory.
657,650 pounds licorice.
360 pounds ipecac.
114,500 pounds gentian.
6,800 pounds colombo.
300 pounds belladonna.

SEED—
13,640 pounds poppy.
42,780 pounds mustard.
9,500 pounds fennel.
1,040 pounds cumin.
140,300 pounds coriander.
5,580 pounds cardamom.
2,210 bushels castor.
13,707 pounds castor.

SOAP—
5,000 pounds castile.

SPONGES—
690 cases.

SPICES—
375 bales, 37,500 pounds cinnamon.
22 bales, 3,165 pounds cloves.
26 packages, 5,300 pounds mace.
170 barrels, 170,210 pounds nutmegs.
250 bags, 42,630 pounds nutmegs.

SUMAC—
100 tons, in bulk.

TARTAR, CRUDE—
125,095 pounds.

THYMOL—
4 cases, 200 pounds.

WAX, BEES—
24,037 pounds.
114,951 pounds.
216,503 pounds.
673 pounds.
290 pounds.

Exports

ACID, SULPHURIC—
112,538 pounds, $1,567, Peru.
570 pounds, $61, Uruguay.
4,911 pounds, $186, Venezuela.
186 pounds, $19, Dutch East Indies.
1,550 pounds, $64, British West Africa.

ALCOHOL—
400 gallons, $298, Colombia.
10 gallons, $11, Dutch Guiana.
1,790 gallons, $2,561, British West Africa.
6,403 gallons, $4,993, French Africa.

AMMONIUM SULPHATE—
40 tons, $3,605, French West Indies.

BARK EXTRACT—
$3,523, Australia.
$6, Portuguese Africa.

CALCIUM CARBIDE—
77,660 pounds, $3,108, San Domingo.
448,031 pounds, $15,048, Argentina.
1,890 pounds, $46, Brazil.
11,060 pounds, $424, Colombia.

CAMPHOR—
1,900 pounds, $701, Norway.
600 pounds, $191, Mexico.
2,000 pounds, $915, Brazil.

COPPER SULPHATE—
750 pounds, $130 Hayti.
88,000 pounds, $7,676, Argentina.
28,113 pounds, $2,184, Brazil.
174,365 pounds, $15,441, Chile.
200 pounds, $32, Colombia.

DYEWOOD—
$2,321, Italy.

DYES AND DYESTUFFS—
$54, Panama.
$250, Salvador.
$69,252, Mexico.
$457, Jamaica.
$42, Trinidad
$2,729, Cuba.
$124, French West Indies.

FLAVORING EXTRACTS—
$1,392, Colombia.
$339, Chile.
$57, British Guiana.
$807, Peru.
$100, Uruguay.
$308, Venezuela.
$208. Korea.
$1,109, British India.

GINGER ROOT—
8,008 pounds, $431, Norway.
264 pounds, $42, San Domingo.

GLUCOSE—
172,904 pounds, $7,424, Brazil.
136,018 pounds, $5,828, Chile.
199,400 pounds, $7,895, Uruguay.
9,475 pounds, $572, China.
7,396 pounds, $406, Egypt.

LEMON OIL—
125 pounds, $117, Cuba.

OPIUM—
1,278 pounds, $12,431, Peru.

PALM OIL—
885 pounds, $177, Brazil.

PERFUMERY—
$177, Bolivia.
$6,295, Brazil.
$4,188, Chile.
$3,275, Colombia.
$3,575, Educador.
$438, British Guiana.
$68, Dutch Guiana.
$279, Paraguay.
$6,218, Peru.

PETROLEUM JELLY—
$5,472, Argentina.
$195, Bolivia.
$3,452, Brazil.
$544, Chile.
$156, Colombia.
$59, British Guiana.
$25, Dutch Guiana.
$651, Peru.
$824, Uruguay.
$91, China.

POTASSIUM SALTS, MISCELLANEOUS—
1,120 pounds, $782, Italy.
30 pounds, $90, Colombia.

QUININE—
3,100 ounces, $1,841, Cuba.

QUICKSILVER—
9 pounds, $21, Colombia.
200 pounds, $230, British Guiana.
15,000 pounds, $22,800, Portuguese Africa.

ROOTS AND HERBS—
$234, San Domingo.
$750, Argentina.
$115, Bolivia.
$641, Brazil.

SODIUM CYANIDE—
99,000 pounds, $31,540.

SODIUM SALTS, MISCELLANEOUS—
$47,024, Cuba.
$128, Virgin Islands.
$91, Dutch West Indies.
$44, French West Indies.
$552, Hayti.
$874, San Domingo.
$138,333, Argentina.
$107, Bolivia.
$91,064, Brazil.
$35,398, Chile.

SPONGES—
542 pounds, $1,150, Japan.
634 pounds, $599, Australia.
$3,571, Netherlands.
$819, England.
$203, Argentina.

VANILLA BEANS—
7 pounds, $18, Mexicon.
200 pounds, $340, Cuba.

VEGETABLE OIL—
$300, Jamaica

ZINC OXIDE—
1,500 pounds, $185, Dutch West Indies.
1,200 pounds, $156, San Domingo.
37,483 pounds, $4,979, Argentina.
114 pounds, $20, Bolivia.

TRADE NOTES AND PERSONALS

Following is a list of Russian goods for which export licenses were asked by Americans from January 1, 1916 to May 1, 1917: Kummel, valued at $3,280; buckthorn bark, valued at $1,502; birch tar oil, valued at $17,000; buck tar oil, valued at $850; coriander oil, valued at $800; carbonate of potash 200,000 pounds, valued at $53,700; casein, 1,488,000 pounds, valued at $156,632; cantharides, 8,000 pounds, of the value of $8,998; ergot, 16,868 pounds, valued at $12,328; fusel oil, 417 drums, of the value of $188,675; gum tragacanth 6,480 pounds of the value of $2,000; hyoscyamus, 6,400 pounds of the value of $2,000; henbane, 12,200 pounds, valued at $832; kraft pulp, 5,000 tons, of the value of $432,800; lycopodium, 32,700 pounds, of the value of $21,914; licorice root, 29,000 tons, of the value of $1,450,000; muskroot, 23,400 pounds, of the value of $4,000, and all other chemicals, drugs, etc., amounting to 25,240 pounds, of the value of 8,420.

The prohibition wave has closed so many breweries that chemists who formerly were employed in large numbers have been obliged to take up new lines of research. When the Coors brewery at Golden, Colo., was turned into a malted milk factory, one of the Coors brothers who is a chemist, turned his attention to a porcelain plant in which his father had invested. Now, from ferments to clay is quite a jump for a chemist, but if his grounding is good the difficulty is half overcome before he begins. At all events, after the junior Coors got fairly started in the work the troubles began to fade away. They are now turning out a grade of laboratory porcelain that will make the German ware hard to introduce again in this country after the war is over. Beer seems to be an industry of many turnings. It built Vassar college and endowed it, among other things.

Jackson Bros., of Valparaiso, Chile, say under date of June 8: The chief feature in the nitrate market has been the heavy exchange of sales between speculators for forward deliveries at prices that do not bear relation with the true exporting ideas of the market. Production figures may be curtailed to an extent as importers of liquid fuel have advised German producers that their supplies will be stopped. The production for the first five months of 1917 compares as follows with preceding years: 1917, 26,790,600; 1916, 27,082,000; 1915, 10,075,000; 1914, 26,377,100 quintals.

Satisfactory progress is reported for the Reeves County, Texas, development of the American Sulphur Company of Lake Charles, La. Its plant is now erected on 120 acres of land, five miles from the Texas & Pacific Railroad, the cost having been $30,000. With this plant it is expected that the weekly production will be 100,000 pounds of sulphur. The company is capitalized at $500,000.

Charles Hardy said of antimony: Spot antimony, duty paid is quoted 16½ to 17 cents with forward antimony quoted from 14 to 15 cents according to position. Needle antimony has again been sold at 11c per pound with no business in futures as buyers' and sellers' ideas are too far apart. Antimony ore is nominally quoted at $2.20.

Cable advices from London to British government agents for senna report that an embargo has been declared on all future shipments of senna leaves as well as senna pods from London as well as India. There has been a rapid advance in the price of Alexandrian whole leaf senna leaves in the London market to an equivalent of $1.00 and quite a few local houses have raised their prices to 80 cents.

Marx & Rawolle and the Harshaw, Fuller & Goodwin Co. advanced refined glycerin to 63 cents per pound in drums. Proctor & Gamble quoted 62 cents but added that this was merely a nominal figure. Colgate & Co. have advanced the price to 63½ cents in drums. Sales were reported in first hands at 63 cents.

The Diaria do Governo (Lisbon) of May 24 publishes a statement, issued by the Statistical Department of the Portuguese Ministry of Finance, that the olive-oil production of Portugal in 1916-17 amounted to 16,150,149 liters, and stocks of oil on March 30, amounted to 18,279,976.

Exports of blue vitriol for 10 months ended with April amounted to 20,473,373 pounds, valued at $2,289,917, compared with 13,363,833 pounds, valued at $1,599,416, and 9,078, 984, valued at $388,279 for the corresponding periods in 1916 and 1915, respectively.

The William F. Eissing Manufacturing Company of Manhattan, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated under the laws of Manhattan with a capital stock of $15,000. Incorporators, V. W. Thorpe, L. V. Weisbrod, O. J. Heig, No. 71 Broadway.

The Lingner Odol Works in Dresden made a net profit of 1,199,934 marks in 1916, against 938,544 marks in 1915, out of which a dividend of 15 per cent (against 12 per cent) will be distributed.

Sales of 300 bales of cloves were reported yesterday at 32½c per pound, showing a further rise. Spot stocks are small and diminishing and difficulty is reported in securing further supplies abroad.

The Danish steamer Nordlys, tonnage 2,307, has been chartered to bring a cargo of nitrate from the west coast of South America to the United States, July clearance.

The corner store, 30 by 60, at the northeast corner of Third avenue and Eighty-sixth street, has been leased by the Liggett-Riker-Hegeman Drug Stores.

The American steamer Matanzas, tonnage 2,103, has been chartered to bring a cargo of sulphur from Sabine, Texas, to New York.

The meeting of the American Pharmaceutical Association will be held in Indianapolis from August 27 to September 1.

SPAIN'S EMBARGO ON OLIVE OIL

The American Consul General at Barcelona, Spain, has sent a cablegram to the Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., to the effect that the Spanish Government, by royal order published July 5, prohibits until November 15 the exportation of olive oil excepting fine oils exported in tins or bottles, marks (brands) registered before the issuance of order and accompanied by a certificate as to grade.

E. H. Laing, 102 Wall street, New York said:

"This is an absolute embargo placed on exports of olive oil and by-products from Spain. There were rumors of this for several days. At first the trade did not think that these rumors were correct, but they have since received Government confirmation. This has resulted in several of the handlers of Malaga olive oil, 5 per cent acid, claiming to have received cables requesting them to name the price at which they would sell contracts covering several parcels already ordered. The holders of these goods were not inclined to part with them.

"The probabilities are that very much higher prices will be the rule on Malaga olive oil during the next three months. Soapmakers will have to increase their prices owing to the prohibitive cost of the oil. In a short time they will have great difficulty in getting this commodity at all."

The value of the yearly output of Spanish olive oil and by-products is estimated at $40,000,000.

COMPETITION IN DYES AFTER THE WAR

"The rapidity with which the aniline dye industry has been developed in this country and in America," says the *Manchester* (Eng.) *Guardian*, "has been something of a surprise to the Swiss makers, and doubtless to the Germans as well. It is recognized that the former monopolists will have a formidable competition to face when the war is over, and money is being set aside in the hope of meeting it with a prospect of success. A report just issued by the Basle Chamber of Commerce mentions that the recently-formed German cartel, which includes not only the two old main groups but also the more important of the other firms, has a capital which the stock market values at £50,000,000, and that it is likely to fight hard to regain its position in neutral markets.

"In the meantime both Entente and German makers have made amalgamation offers to the Swiss firms, but it has been decided that none of these shall be accepted during the war, if at all."

CONSERVING DRUG SUPPLIES HERE

The entry of the United States into the war is discussed in a leading editorial in the London *Chemist and Druggist* which says:

"The effect of the entry of the United States into the war has of late begun to be felt in the prices of many of the chemicals and drugs which were obtainable from that source. For quite two years we had been largely dependent upon the United States for certain industrial and synthetic chemicals and medicinal products, but for several weeks past there has been a marked falling off of imports, due partly to the uncertainty of the markets, the possibility of Government intervention, and the conservation of home supplies for army and navy use. Consequently there has been a steadily advancing market for products like formaldehyde, hexamine, salicylates (both acid and soda) lithia and salts, Epsom salt, magnesias, saccharin, vanillin, chloral hydrate, acetic acid, pyrogallic acid, and many others.

"With the prolongation of the war and a probable revival in the general demand later, it is felt that, apart from slight fluctuations either way, the prospects of tangibly lower prices are doubtful. As it is many of the prices for fine chemicals in the United States are quite nominal, and much uncertainty exists in view of the fact that the Government has not yet decided its course of action in regard to the collection of revenue on chemicals and drugs generally.

"One of the most serious proposals which Congress is considering is a special increase of 10% in tariff rates, and immediately this became known importers of goods advanced their prices to that extent.

"It would have been thought that immediately America declared war there would be another wave of speculation in chemicals and drugs, similar to what occurred in all commercial centres at the outbreak of the war; but in all fairness it must be said that the seriousness of the situation was quickly realized, and the desire has been to help the Government, who immediately mobilized the large manufacturers of medicinal supplies for the nation's defense."

SHORTAGE OF TIN IN SPAIN

A shortage of tin has occurred in the Seville district of Spain. Tin plates are largely used for the manufacture of boxes for sardine packing, olive oil, red peppers, jellies, etc. The olive-oil industry is the largest user of cans in Seville. The exports amounted to 44,482 short tons during 1916, while from Huelva 1,253 tons of sardines were exported in the same period, and larger quantities from Isla Cristina and Ayamonte.

There were 2,799 tons of tin plate shipped to Seville in 1915, and 3,690 tons in 1916. During the same period a considerable amount was also delivered in Huelva for the sardine industry. A small quantity of this tin comes from abroad, the remainder from Bilboa, in the north of Spain. Prior to the war Spain produced sufficient tin plate for home consumption, but large exports have been made to France and England, and there is now a shortage of this commodity, which is seriously affecting the local industries.

POTASH FROM MOLASSES WASTE

Announcement is made by the Jefferson Distilling & Denaturing Company that it has evolved a new process for utilization of former waste in distilling alcohol from molasses, by which its plant now produces twenty tons of potash per day.

FOREIGN TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

The Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C., has received the following inquiries for drugs, chemicals and accessories. Reserved addresses may be obtained from the Bureau and its district and cooperative offices. Request for each opportunity should be on a separate sheet and state opportunity number. The Bureau does not furnish credit ratings or assume responsibility as to the standing of foreign inquirers; the usual precautions should be taken in all cases.

24861—A company in India wishes to purchase paints, varnishes, toilet articles, caustic soda, etc. An agency for these goods is also desired. Quotations should be c. i. f. destination or f. o. .b. New York. Payment to be made by draft drawn at 30 or 60 days' sight, documents against payment through bank. Correspondence may be in English. References.

24875—Catalogues are requested by a firm in England for drug supplies and surgical equipment for supplying a large hospital in India.

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24876—A request has been received through the American consul in East Africa by a firm desiring to purchase hair oil, low and medium grades, heavily perfumed. These goods have been bought heretofore packed 50 dozen bottles to the case. About 25 cases per year can be used. They should be packed in strong boxes, with waterproof lining, and to withstand rough handling, for transshipment at Durban (Natal). Quotations to be made c. i. f. destination. Payment will be made by sight draft. References.

24877—A man in France desires to purchase metallurgists' hardware, ceramic articles, glassware, porcelain, delftware articles, and pen points. Correspondence must be in French.

24882—Quotations are desired by a man in Italy for surgical instruments; electrical sterilizing apparatus of alcohol, gas, or petroleum heating; chemical-physiological-bacteriological apparatus; surgical and sanitary apparatus; instruments and apparti concerning optics; microscopes; tumorscopes; surgical and medical scales (balances), etc. Terms to be c. i. f. Genoa. Payment will be made on receipt of invoice and goods. Correspondence may be in English. References.

24888—The American representative of a firm in Argentina desires to be placed in communication with American manufacturers of medical and druggists' articles and supplies.

NEW INCORPORATIONS

William F. Eissing Manufacturing Co., Manhattan; capital $15,000. Chemical, pharmaceutical, and medicinal preparations. V. W. Thorpe, L. V. Weisbrod, O. J. Heig, 71 Broadway, New York.

Lambert-Georgian Chemicals Corporation; Manhattan; Capital $100,000. Drugs and chemicals. Frances Kriegel, Maurice Hotchner and Luis F. Cores.

The Sholars Drug Company, Orange, Tex., capital $7,000. Drugs and chemicals. O. L. Sholars, O. Inge Sholars and O. A. Sholars.

Consolidated Core and Chemical Co., Inc., New Jersey; capital $200,000. Chemicals and dyestuffs. Representative, C. Fuehrein,

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do preferred	108	109
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Casein Co. of America	37	42
Davison Chemical	36	39
Dow Chemical	230	245
do preferred	98	100
Electro Bleaching	140	250
Federal Chemical	93	95
do preferred	101	104
Freeport Texas, New	43	45
General Chemical	221	240
do preferred	111	115
Grasselli Chemical	230	240
Hooker Electro Chemical	80	90
do preferred	80	86
Kentucky Solvay	240	270
Merrimac Chemical	86	89
Michigan Limestone & Chemical	18	21
do preferred	20½	22½
Mulford Co., H. K.	55	60
Mutual Chemical	150	...
Niagara Alkali, preferred	100	110
Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.	94½	96
Rollin Chemical	58	80
do preferred	95	110
Semet Solvay Co.	230	240
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